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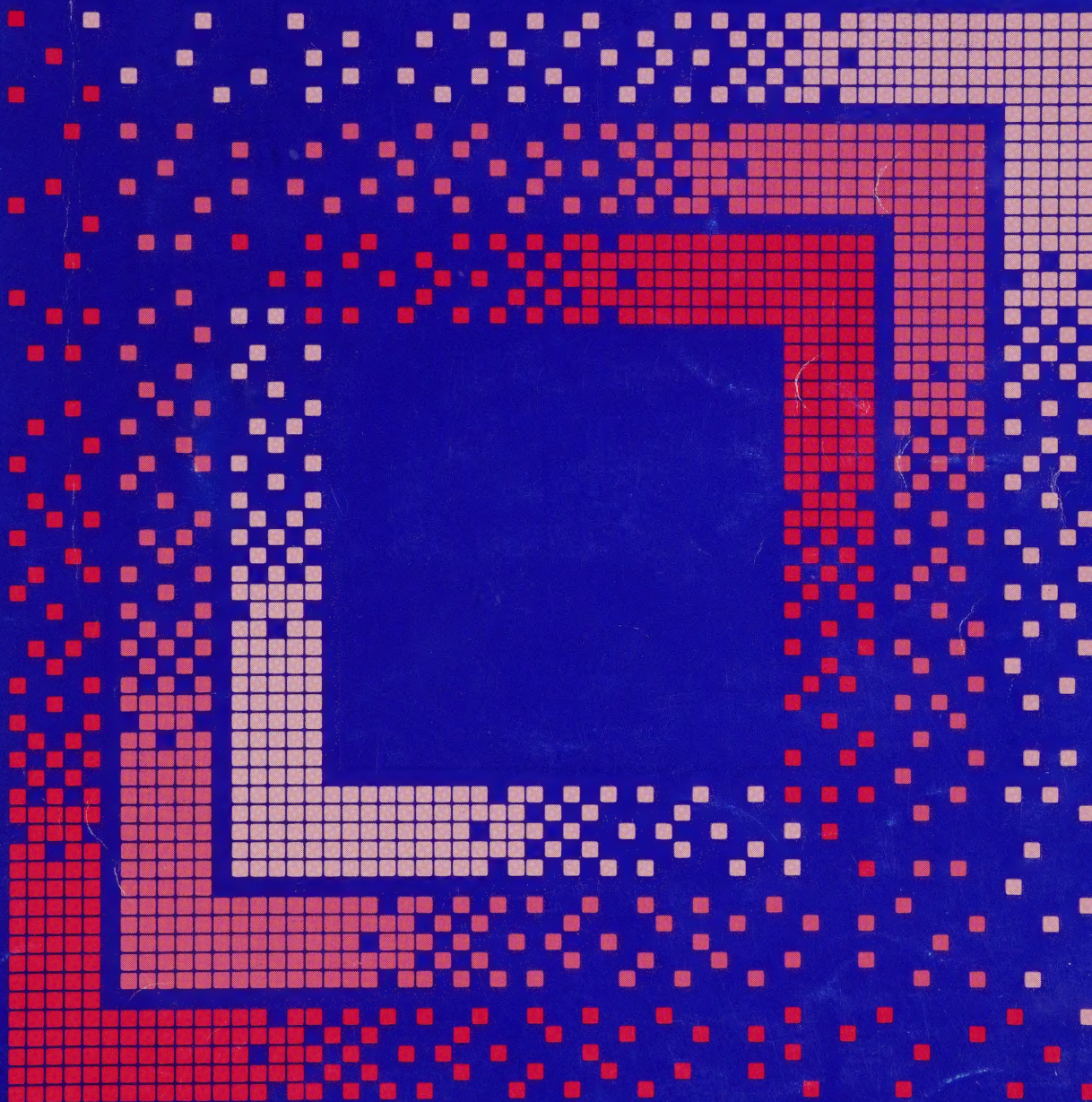
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**General Social Survey
Analysis Series**

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no. 2

Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada



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Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada

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Housing, Family and
Social Statistics Division

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PREFACE

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time, and second, to provide information on specific social issues of current or emerging interest.

The third annual cycle of the General Social Survey, which collected data during January and February 1988, concentrated on the personal risk of crime victimization and accidents. This report examines the findings of the crime victimization portion of the survey, which was sponsored in part by Justice Canada.

Official crime statistics have long been available from such sources as police, courts and prisons. Population surveys, which focus on the victimization experience, provide an important complement to officially recorded crime rates as they measure both those offences which were reported to the police and those that were not reported. Such surveys also tap the experience from the point of view of victims, revealing the consequences of crime for victims, how victims decide to report offences to the police, as well as perceptions of Canadians of the level of crime around them. Surveys such as this provide important information for criminal justice planners, policy makers, legislators and practitioners.

In recognition of the broad scope of data being produced by the General Social Survey, as well as the wide range of expected users from governments, universities, institutes, business, media and the general public, the project has placed particular emphasis on access to the survey database. In addition to this report, the project has produced a public use microdata file that will allow researchers to carry out their own analysis of this rich database. Copies of this microdata file can be obtained by writing to the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

The present report was written primarily by Vincent Sacco of Queen's University (Chapters 2 (in part), 3 and 4) and Holly Johnson of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (Chapter 2). Edward Praught, the manager of the General Social Survey Cycle 3, coordinated the preparation of this report.

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Chief Statistician of Canada

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Table of Contents

Page

CHAPTER

1. Introduction

1.1	Highlights of the Report	13
1.2	Overview	14

2. The Risk of Victimization 19

3. Public Reactions to Crime and the Criminal Justice System 47

3.1	Perceptions and Fear of Crime	49
3.2	Knowledge and Perceptions of the Criminal Justice System	66
3.3	Defensive Behaviour	80

4. The Victimization Experience 89

4.1	The Characteristics of Victimization Incidents	91
4.2	The Consequences of Victimization	97
4.3	The Utilization of Criminal Justice and Social Services	105

Appendices

I.	Sample Design and Estimation Procedures	117
II.	Cycle Three Questionnaires	123

Figures

A.	Estimated Sampling Variability by Size of Estimate, Canada	16
B.	Response Magnitudes and Rates	17
C.	Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Household Income, Canada, 1987	25
D.	Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Region, Canada, 1987	26
E.	Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Number of Evening Activities, Canada, 1987	27
F.	Rates of Household Victimization per 1,000 Households by Number of Evening Activities of Respondent, Canada, 1987	29
G.	Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceive Neighbourhood Crime as Higher than Other Areas of Canada by Household Income, Canada	50
H.	Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceive Neighbourhood Crime as Higher than Other Areas of Canada by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	51
I.	Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceived an Increase in Level of Crime in their Neighbourhood in 1987 by Region, Canada	52

Table of Contents - Continued

Page

Figures - Concluded

J. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceived an Increase in Level of Crime in their Neighbourhood in 1987 by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada	53
K. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Region, Canada	53
L. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Marital Status, Canada	54
M. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	55
N. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	57
O. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Think Local Police are Doing a “Good” Job by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	68
P. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Think Criminal Courts are Doing a “Good” Job by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	69
Q. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	72
R. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Region, Canada	81
S. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada	83
T. Proportion of Incidents by Time of Occurrence and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	92
U. Proportion of Incidents Involving Damage by Type of Property Damaged, Canada, 1987	98
V. Proportion of Incidents Involving Property Stolen by Type of Property Stolen, Canada, 1987	99

Text Tables

A. Incident Classification Scheme	23
B. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Level of Crime in Neighbourhood Compared to Other Areas by Region then Marital Status, Canada	50
C. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Region, Canada	52
D. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Region then Marital Status, Canada	56

Table of Contents - Continued

Page

Text Tables - Continued

E. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of the Criminal Courts Doing a "Good" Job by Region, Canada	57
F. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of Sentences Handed Down by the Courts by Region then Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987	70
G. Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Region, Canada	70
H. Proportion of Violent Incidents by Various Characteristics of the Incident, Canada, 1987	93
I. Number of Violent Victimizations by Stayed in Bed All or Part of a Day as a Result of Incident by Type of Violent Incident, Canada, 1987	99
J. Number and Proportion of Incidents Involving Attack by Medical Attention Received by Type of Violent Incident, Canada, 1987	100

Tables

1. Population 15 Years and Over by Victimization, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987	32
2. Number of Criminal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population for Personal Victimizations and per 1,000 Households for Household Victimizations by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence and Region, Canada, 1987	33
3. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987	35
4. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Education, Canada, 1987	37
5. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1987	38
6. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Main Activity, Canada, 1987	39
7. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex, Age Group and Number of Evening Activities, Canada, 1987	40
8. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Type of Drinker, Canada, 1987	42
9. Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Age Group and Type of Drinker, Canada, 1987	43
10. Number of Household Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Households by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence and Household Income, Canada, 1987	45

Tables - Continued

11. Number of Household Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Households by Type of Incident by Household Size, then Dwelling Type then Ownership, Canada, 1987	46
12. Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Level of Crime in Neighbourhood Compared to Other Areas by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada	59
13. Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada	60
14. Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Household Income, Canada	61
15. Population 15 Years and Over by Feelings of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood at Night by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada	62
16. Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada	64
17. Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of Local Police Doing a “Good” Job by Sex and Region, Canada	75
18. Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of Local Police Doing a “Good” Job by Age Group and Contact With Police, Canada	76
19. Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of the Criminal Courts Doing a “Good” Job by Sex and Age Group, Canada	77
20. Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Sex and Education, Canada	78
21. Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada	79
22. Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Sex and Marital Status, Canada	85
23. Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada	86
24. Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Age Group and Household Income, Canada	87
25. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Season of Occurrence and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	96
26. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Location and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	96
27. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Recovery Status of Stolen Property and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	102

Table of Contents - Continued

	Page
Tables - Concluded	
28. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Economic Costs and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	103
29. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Difficulty Carrying Out Main Activity, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987	104
30. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Difficulty Carrying Out Main Activity and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	104
31. Number of Criminal Victimizations Reported to the Police by Age Group and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	109
32. Number of Criminal Victimizations Reported by Victim by Reason for Reporting to the Police, Sex and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	111
33. Number of Criminal Victimizations Not Reported to the Police by Reason for Not Reporting, Sex and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	112
34. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Efforts to Achieve Compensation Through Insurance Company and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	113
35. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Efforts to Achieve Compensation Through Insurance Company and Household Income, Canada, 1987	113
36. Number of Criminal Victimizations by Sought Assistance, Knowledge of Victim Assistance Agency and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987	114

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

The third General Social Survey, carried out in January and February 1988, collected information on two types of personal risk - the risk of accident and criminal victimization - from 9,870 persons 15 years and older. The sample covered the non-institutionalized population throughout the 10 provinces of Canada. The data were gathered by telephone with a response rate of approximately 82%.

The 1988 General Social Survey collected the following types of information: attitudes to various components of the justice system; awareness of victim services; perception of risk with regard to accidents and crime incidents; and information on the kind and number of times the respondent had been involved in an accident or a crime incident during 1987. Each time an accident or criminal victimization was reported, a report was completed collecting details about the incident. In total, 2,404 Accident Incident Reports and 3,808 Crime Incident Reports were completed.

The current presentation covers only the criminal victimization data; the accident data are covered in a separate report.

The risk of victimization (chapter 2).

- An estimated 4.8 million Canadians 15 years and over were victimized by 5.4 million criminal incidents in 1987. Approximately one in three of these incidents were of a violent nature and a further 40% involved crimes against households.
- Among Canadians, the risk of personal victimization is highest for those who are male, young, single, residents of urban areas, and those who are students or unemployed. Greater risks are also faced by those Canadians who frequently engage in evening activities outside the home and among those who regularly use alcohol.
- Rates of household crime are generally greater for households with high incomes, for residences that are rented rather than owned, and for those located in urban areas.
- Risk of both personal and household crime increase from the eastern to the western regions of Canada.

Public reactions to crime and the criminal justice system (chapter 3).

- One in four Canadians indicated that they feel unsafe walking alone in their own neighbourhoods at night. The fear of crime is most frequently expressed by women, the elderly, urban residents, those who are divorced or separated or widowed and those who were victims of robbery or break and enter during the survey year.
- With respect to a number of dimensions of police service, at least one out of two Canadians perceive local police to be doing a good job. Overall, Canadians' views of the courts appear to be less favourable than their views of the police.
- Elderly Canadians and those who have lower levels of education are least likely to be familiar with services and programs intended to assist victims of crime.
- In response to crime, Canadians are most likely to state that they changed their daily activity patterns or installed new locks or burglar alarms and least likely to say that they changed their telephone numbers or took self-defence courses. Defensive behaviour of all types is more common among victims of crime.

The victimization experience (chapter 4).

- Except in the case of robbery, the majority of victimization incidents occurred in or around victims' residences. Almost two out of every three violent victimizations involved offenders with whom victims had some degree of familiarity.
- In total, the economic costs of criminal incidents exceeded one billion dollars in 1987.
- A small number of incidents caused victims to experience difficulties in carrying out their daily activities. Victims did not typically seek medical assistance in the aftermath of incidents involving violence.
- Overall, 40% of the victimization incidents revealed by the GSS came to the attention of the police. When the police did gain knowledge of crime incidents, they were most likely to do so as a result of action taken by the victim.
- In the majority of incidents, victims did not attempt to gain compensation from the courts or from insurance companies.
- In only about one in twenty incidents did victims contact a victim support agency for advice or assistance.

1.2 OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

The General Social Survey was initiated by Statistics Canada in order to reduce gaps in the statistical information system, particularly in relation to socio-economic trends. Many of these gaps cannot be filled through existing data sources or vehicles because of the range or periodicity of the information required, or the lack of capacity of relevant vehicles.

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on trends in Canadian society over time, and second, to provide information on specific policy issues of interest. To meet these objectives, the General Social Survey was established as a continuing program with a single survey cycle each year.

CONTENT

The General Social Survey (GSS) gathers a wide variety of data to meet different kinds of unmet needs involving a very broad spectrum of users. To achieve the objectives outlined above, the GSS has three components: Core, Focus and Classification.

Core content is directed primarily at monitoring long-term social trends by measurement of temporal changes in living conditions and well-being. Main topics within Core content include health, education, social environment, and personal risk. As all Core content topics cannot be treated adequately in each survey cycle, a single cycle covers a specific topic, which recurs on a periodic basis. The Core content of the 1988 General Social Survey, the third cycle, was personal risk - the risk of accident and criminal victimization.

Within a typical survey cycle, data on the status of the Canadian population in terms of the Core topic are collected, as well as data on factors which act as barriers and bridges to improving this status. Thus, in Cycle 3, data on determination of victim status were collected, as well as data on lifestyle factors which could act as barriers and bridges to personal risk.

Focus content is aimed at meeting the second objective of the General Social Survey, namely, to provide information touching directly on a specific policy issue or social problem, such as youth unemployment. In comparison to Core content, Focus is more specific to immediate policy issues. For the third cycle of the General Social Survey, Focus content, sponsored by the Depart-

ment of Justice Canada, concentrated on victim services and contact with and perceptions of the justice system.

Classification content provides the means of delineating population groups and is used in the analysis of Core and Focus data. Examples of classification variables are age, sex, education and income.

This report covers only the criminal victimization component of the survey. A separate publication covers the accident data. In this report Chapter 2 deals with the social distribution of victimization risk and barriers and bridges that are thought to decrease or increase the probability of victimization. Chapter 3 focuses on the ways in which Canadians perceive and react to crime and the criminal justice system. The final chapter presents findings related to the characteristics and consequences of criminal victimization. Because of the broad scope of the survey, this report can only present an overview of the data collected and indicate the potential of the data base. A public use microdata tape is available to facilitate further analysis. To purchase this tape or for further information, please contact: General Social Survey, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (Telephone (613) 951-9180).

SAMPLE DESIGN

The target population of the 1988 General Social Survey consisted of all persons 15 years and over living in the 10 provinces of Canada, with the exception of full-time residents of institutions.

The population was sampled using random digit dialling techniques and interviewed by telephone, thus excluding from the sample those persons living in households without telephones. These households account for less than 3% of the target population. The sample was allocated to provinces in proportion to the square root of the size of their populations, and to strata within provinces in proportion to their population.

The total sample size of 9,870 persons is large enough to allow extensive analysis at the national level, some analysis at a regional level, but because of the relatively limited extent of victimization, only very limited analysis at a provincial level. Disaggregation even at the Canada level is restricted for the investigation of smaller population groups such as aboriginal populations, families experiencing violence and incidents with low frequencies of occurrence.

Appendix I contains additional information on the sample design and estimation procedures.

DATA COLLECTION AND FORMS

Data collection took place in January and February 1988. Data were collected from 9,870 respondents aged 15 years and over. There were 2,110 non-responses, for a total sample size of 11,980. Copies of the questionnaires used are shown in Appendix II.

The Selection Control Form (GSS 3-1) was used to ensure that the telephone number reached belonged to an eligible household, to record some demographic data for each household member (age, sex, marital status and relationship to a reference person) and to randomly select a respondent aged 15 and over. Only one respondent was selected per household. The Personal Risk Screening Questionnaire (GSS 3-2), composed of the Core content questions and the majority of the Focus content questions, was then administered. No proxy responses to the questionnaire were accepted. The screening questions in Section D of the GSS 3-2 determined whether a Crime Incident Report (GSS 3-4) should be completed. Only crime incidents which occurred between January and December, 1987 were to be reported. Two types of crime incidents are picked up by the screening questions - crimes committed against the respondent and crimes committed against the household:

- (a) A crime committed against the respondent includes instances when personal belongings are taken or any attacks or threats of attack of which the respondent has been a victim. A crime against the person includes sexual assault, robbery, assault and theft of personal property. Two types of incidents were excluded from this category: (i) incidents where the respondent was an indirect victim, for example, someone close to the respondent was victimized and this had an effect on the respondent and (ii) incidents involving a business. These latter types of incidents were to be included only if the respondent was personally threatened or attacked in the incident, or some personal property was involved.
- (b) The second major type of crime incident are those committed against the respondent's household. A crime against the household includes actual or attempted break-ins, theft of household goods, auto/auto part thefts and vandalism.

The Crime Incident Report categorized the victimization incident by month and time of day of occurrence, by location, by type and by impact. It contains the remainder of the Focus questions relating to the practices and attitudes of victims to seek compensation and assistance,

as well as victim's decisions to report or not report crimes to police.

DATA PROCESSING AND ESTIMATION

Data capture personnel in the Statistics Canada regional offices keyed data directly from the survey questionnaires into minicomputers. These data were then transmitted electronically to Ottawa. All survey records were subjected to an extensive computer edit. Partial non-responses, flow pattern errors and abnormally high or low responses were identified. Missing or incorrect data were recoded as "unknown" or, in a very few cases, imputed from other areas in the same questionnaire.

Each person in a probability sample can be considered to represent a number of others in the surveyed population. In recognition of this, and utilizing sample design information, each survey record was assigned a weight that reflected the number of individuals in the population that the record represented. These weights were adjusted for non-response and for the differences between the target population and the surveyed population using population counts for the target population. The estimates presented in this report were calculated using the adjusted weights.

Incidents were also given weights. Incidents were given weights adjusted for how many people theoretically could have reported the crime. For household crimes, this is a function of the number of people (adults) in the household, whereas for personal crimes, this is a function of the number of personal victims in the incident. More information on the sampling and estimation procedures can be found in Appendix I.

DATA LIMITATIONS

It is important to recognize that the figures which appear in this report are estimates based on data collected from a small fraction of the population (roughly one person in 2,000) and are subject to error. The error can be divided into two components: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between an estimate derived from the sample and the one that would have been obtained from a census that used the same procedures to collect data from every person in the population. The size of the sampling error can be estimated from the survey results and an indication of the magnitude of this error is given for the estimates in this report. Figure A shows the relationship between the size of an estimate and its sampling error (expressed as the coefficient of

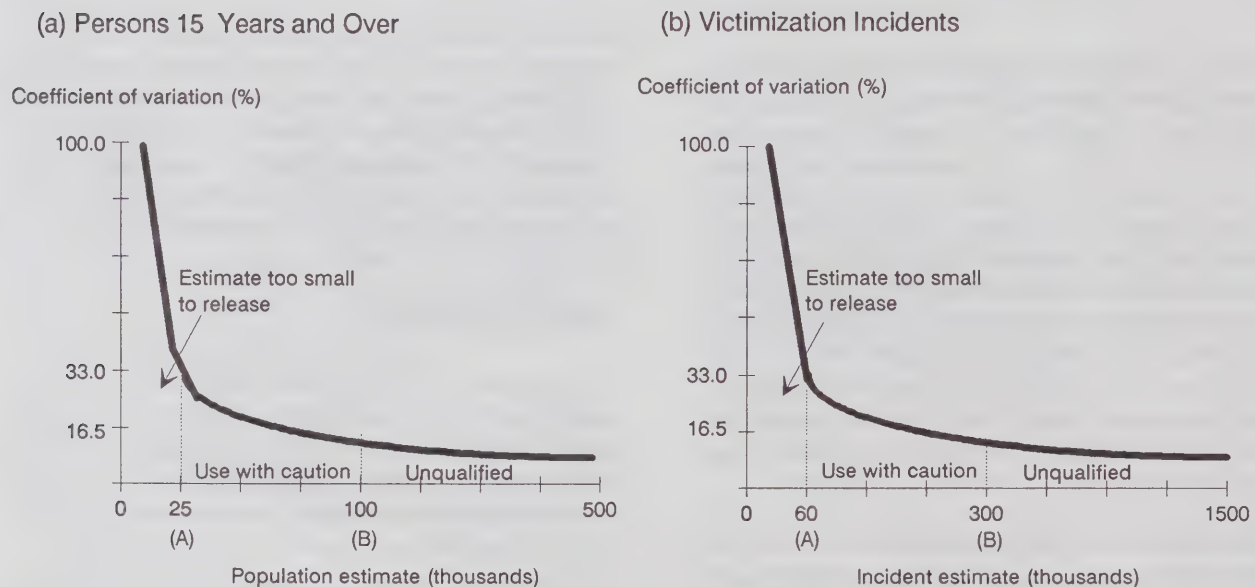
variation: the ratio of the standard deviation to the estimate). If the estimated sampling error is greater than 33% of the estimate, it is considered too unreliable to publish and the symbol '--' is printed in table cells where this occurs. In terms of Figure A, all estimates below point (A) on the estimate axis (population or incident) fall into this "unreliable" category. Although not considered too unreliable to publish, estimates with an estimated error between 16.5% and 33% of the related estimate should be "qualified" and used with caution. All estimates between points (A) and (B) on the estimate axis of Figure A fall into this "qualified" category.

All other types of errors, such as coverage, response, processing, and non-response, are non-sampling errors. Many of these errors are difficult to identify and quantify.

Coverage errors arise when there are differences between the target population and the surveyed population. Households without telephones represent a part of the target population that was excluded from the surveyed one. To the extent that this exclusion differs from the rest of the target population, the estimates will be biased. Since these exclusions are small, one would expect the biases introduced to be small. However, since there are correlations between a number of questions asked on this survey and the groups excluded, the biases may be more significant than the small size of the groups would suggest.

Individuals residing in institutions were also excluded from the surveyed population. The effect of this exclusion is greatest for persons 65 years and over, where it approaches 9% of this age group.

Figure A
Estimated Sampling Variability by Size of Estimate, Canada



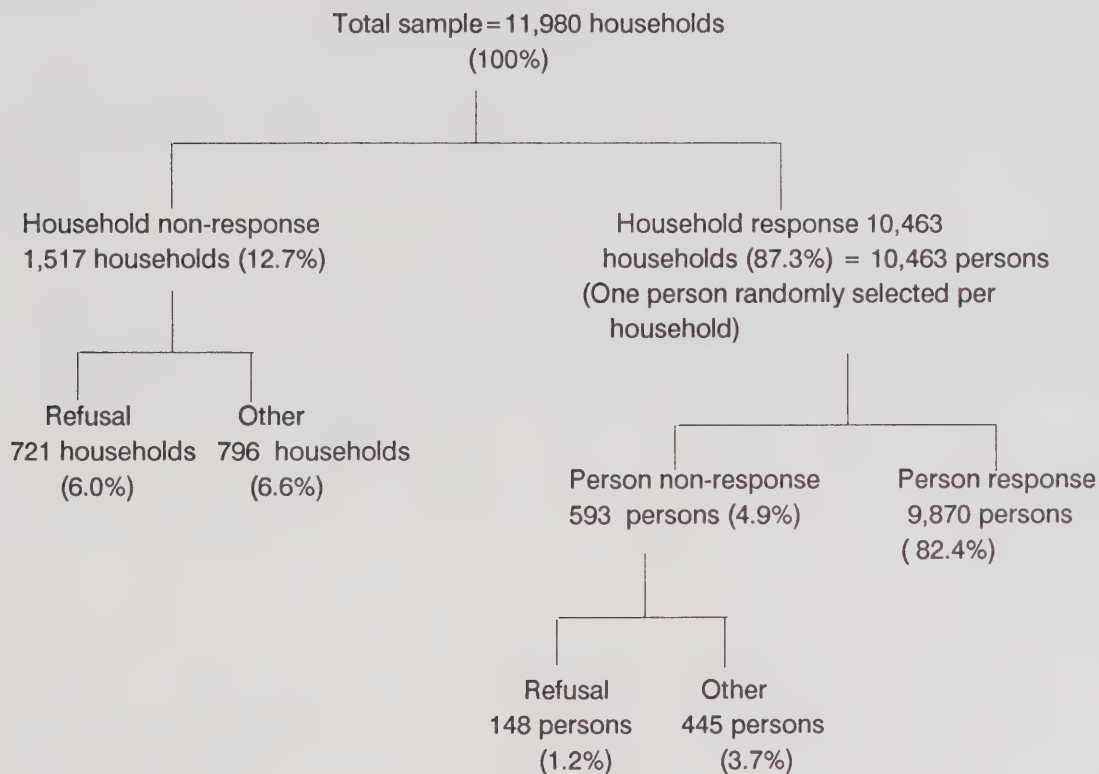
Note: Only coefficients of variation (c.v.) applicable to estimates for Canada as a whole are shown in Sections (a) and (b) of Figure A. The difference between the true population (incident) size and the estimated population (incident) size (expressed as a percentage of the estimate) will be less than the c.v. 65% of the time, less than twice the c.v. 95% of the time and less than three times the c.v. 99% of the time. For estimates that include persons, use Section (a), while for estimates that include incidents, use Section (b).

In a similar way, to the extent that the non-responding households and persons differ from the rest of the sample, the estimates will be biased. The overall response rate for the survey was 82.4%. Non-response could occur at several stages in this survey. There were two stages of information collection: at the household level and at the individual level. As is shown in Figure B, about 72% of the non-response occurred at the household level. Non-response also occurs at the level of individual questions. For most questions, the response

rate was high and, in tables, the non-responses appear under the heading “unknown”.

While refusal to answer specific questions was very low, accuracy of recall and ability to answer some questions completely can be expected to affect some of the results presented in the subsequent chapters. Awareness of exact question wording (Appendix II) will help the reader interpret the survey results.

Figure B
Response Magnitudes and Rates



General Social Survey, 1988

CHAPTER 2

THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION

This chapter explores the nature and extent of criminal victimization in Canada during 1987, as revealed by the General Social Survey. The discussion is focused on personal and household characteristics that have an impact on the probabilities of falling victim to several types of victimization experiences.

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 4.8 million Canadians 15 years and over were victimized by 5.4 million criminal incidents in 1987.
- About one-third of the victimization incidents were of a violent nature and approximately 40% involved crimes committed against households. Twenty-two per cent involved theft of personal property.
- In general, rates of personal victimization are highest among males, the young, urban dwellers, those who are single and those who are students or unemployed.
- Risk of personal victimization is also greater among Canadians who frequently engage in evening activities outside the home and among heavier consumers of alcohol.
- Rates of household crime are lowest for households with incomes of less than \$15,000 and highest for households in the \$40,000 and over category.
- Generally, residences which are rented are at higher risk of household crime than are residences that are owned.
- Households located in urban areas experienced victimization rates over 70% higher than rural households.
- Rates of both personal and household crime tend to increase from eastern to western regions of the country.

METHODS

The General Social Survey examined the prevalence and the social and demographic distribution of eight specific types of criminal victimization experiences: sexual assault, robbery, assault, break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of personal property, theft of household property and vandalism. Sexual assault, robbery and assault are combined into the aggregate category "violent crime"; these three offences are further combined with theft of personal property to produce the cumulative category "personal victimization". The remaining specified types of victimization are collapsed in the aggregate category "household victimization". Several categories include attempts - robbery, break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of personal property and theft of household property. When insufficient information existed in the individual incident report to classify the

victimization into one of the specified types, a residual "unclassifiable" category was used. This usually occurred when there was missing information or information was found to be inconsistent with that in Section C, the Screening Section, in the GSS 3-2. Text table A gives a complete description of how victimizations were classified.

Respondents to the GSS were selected to complete crime incident reports (and thus to be included as crime victims) on the basis of responses to certain screening questions concerning experiences they may have had during 1987 (Section D of the GSS questionnaire). Non-victims are defined as those who did not report a victimization during the survey year.

The eight specific offences investigated in the GSS also formed the focus of attention of the 1982 Canadian Urban Victimization Survey¹. However, in contrast to the GSS, the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey (CUVS) excluded unclassified incidents as being out of scope. Because of this and other methodological differences between the studies, direct comparisons of results must be made with caution.

There are differences, for example, in the classification of theft of motor vehicle parts. The CUVS defined household theft as theft or attempted theft of household property, including motor vehicle parts; motor vehicle theft was defined as theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle only. The GSS definition of motor vehicle theft is theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle or part of a motor vehicle; the definition of household theft is theft or attempted theft of household property only. The difference is a significant one since theft and attempted theft of motor vehicle parts accounted for one-half of all incidents of household theft in the CUVS.

Another important difference concerns the definition of a "series" victimization. In both studies, a Crime Incident Report is considered a series report if a respondent experienced a number of incidents during the reference year that were so similar that he/she was unable to distinguish among them or to recall the details of each incident. In such cases, one incident form was completed by recording the details of the most recent incident in the series. In the CUVS, a series incident was taken to represent five or more incidents and the incident weight used throughout the analysis counted a series incident as 1 (except in analyses specifically concerned with multiple victimization for which series were assigned a weight of 5). In the GSS, a series incident is defined as three or more incidents and the incident weight counts a series incident as 3 in an attempt to more accurately reflect the

actual number of incidents captured by the survey.

The victimization rates discussed in this chapter are expressions of the estimated number of incidents per 1,000 persons (in the case of personal victimizations) or per 1,000 households (in the case of household crimes). For purposes of the discussion contained in this and the following chapters, differences in rates are interpreted as indicators of the relative risk of victimization. Although this usage is consistent with convention, it should be pointed out that, technically, measures of victimization risk and victimization rates provide different types of information. The personal risk of victimization is the chance of an individual person being victimized. The chance can be expressed as a percentage value ranging from 1 to 100. A risk of 50% means that there is a one-in-two chance that a person will be victimized in a particular year. By contrast, if the victimization rate is 100 per 1,000 population, it means that for every 100 persons there are 10 victimization incidents. However, if these 10 incidents involve only five victims (for an average of two incidents per victim), the risk is only 5%. While this technical difference should be acknowledged, the terms risk and rate will be used interchangeably.

The social and demographic correlates of victimization discussed in this chapter are found in Sections A, B and G of the GSS 3-2 questionnaire. The sex and marital status of the respondents were determined from the Selection Control Form, items 45 and 46 respectively. Age was derived from a question that asked respondents about their date of birth (B12).

An item which asked respondents for the first three characters of their postal codes (B3) was used to make a dichotomous distinction between residents of "urban" and "rural" areas. The first three digits of a postal code identify the forward sortition area (FSA). FSAs are classified as urban or rural by the post office; rural FSAs have "0" as the second digit of their code².

For purposes of the analysis presented in this chapter, socio-economic status is derived from items relating to level of education (items B15 through B18) and total household income (B36).

Three items were used for the purpose of assessing various aspects of respondents' lifestyles. First, each respondent was asked to describe his/her "main activity" during 1987 (B22). The second, an evening activities measure, is a derived variable which sums the total number of times per month respondents reported participation in a variety of activities (A25). Respondents were divided roughly into quartiles for analysis

purposes. The third life-style variable, alcohol consumption, is also a derived variable. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they drank an alcoholic beverage during 1987 (A26) and, if so, to specify the frequency of consumption (A27). The definition of a regular or "current" drinker was considered to be those respondents who reported drinking an alcohol beverage at least once a month. Those who responded drinking at least once a week were further asked the volume consumed in a typical week. This allowed for a more detailed classification of current drinkers by typical weekly volume: 1 to 6 drinks, 7 to 13 drinks, and 14 or more drinks per week. Those who reported drinking "one or more times a month" were assigned to the <1 drink a week category. An occasional drinker was defined as drinking "less often than one a month". This classification of type of drinker is fairly standard in health statistics.

The number of household residents was determined through responses to the Selection Control Form items that requested the identification of all household members. Ownership or renter status was ascertained through the use of a dichotomous item (B4) and the description of the type of dwelling in which respondent resided at the time of the survey was derived from responses to a closed-ended question about building type (B2).

FINDINGS

General Risk of Victimization

An estimated 4.8 million Canadians (Table 1), 15 years and over, were victimized by 5.4 million criminal incidents in 1987 (Table 2). As Table 2 illustrates, over one-half of these incidents involved crimes committed against persons. Approximately one-third were violent victimizations - sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults - and a further 22% involved the theft of personal property. Forty per cent of the total incidents involved crimes against households - break and enter, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property and vandalism.

The rate of personal victimization was 143 incidents per 1,000 Canadians over the age of 15. The rate of assault was the highest of all personal offences (68 per 1,000 population) followed by theft of personal property (59 per 1,000 population) and robbery (13 per 1,000 population). There were too few incidents of sexual assault reported by respondents to allow the production of statistically reliable estimates.

The rate of household victimization was 216 incidents per 1,000 households. The rate of vandalism was highest among household offences at 63 per 1,000 households,

TEXT TABLE A.
Incident Classification Scheme.

Crime Classification

Crimes are coded hierarchically according to seriousness: incidents containing elements of more than one crime are coded according to the most serious in the hierarchy.

RANK	TYPE OF CRIME	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER (000)		%	
1	Sexual assault	Rape, attempted rape, molesting, attempted molesting	--		--	
2	Robbery/Attempt Robbery	Something taken and the person who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or threat of violence	265	90	5	2
	Attempted robbery	Attempted to take something and the person who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or a threat		174		3
3	Assault	A weapon was present or there was an attack or threat of attack	1381		26	
4	Break and enter/attempt Break and enter	The person had no right to be there and actually got in	532	365	10	7
	Attempted break and enter	The person tried to get in or not known if actually got in and there is evidence of force or knowledge of how person tried to get in		167		3
5	Motor vehicle theft/attempt Motor vehicle theft	Theft of car, truck, van, motorcycle, moped or other motor vehicle, or part of a motor vehicle	495	404	9	8
	Attempted motor vehicle theft	Attempted theft of motor vehicle or part of a motor vehicle		92		2
6	Theft of personal property/attempt Theft of personal property	Money or other personal property was taken	1197	1107	22	21
	Attempted theft of personal property	Attempted to take personal property		90		2
7	Theft of household property/attempt Theft of household property	Houshold property was taken	469	453	9	8
	Attempted theft of household property	Attempted to take household property		--		--
8	Vandalism	Something was damaged only	617		12	
9	Unclassifiable	Incidents which meet none of the above criteria	360		7	
	All incidents		<hr/> 5356		<hr/> 100	

followed by break and enter (54 per 1,000), theft of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts (51 per 1,000) and theft of household property (48 per 1,000).

Personal Victimization

Social and demographic correlates

Data from the General Social Survey demonstrate how the risks of personal victimization are differentially distributed across categories of social and demographic group membership.

Table 3 illustrates the relationships among personal victimization and sex, age and urban-rural residence. Overall, rates are higher for males (148 per 1,000) than for females (138 per 1,000). In general, men face greater risks of criminal violence (90 incidents per 1,000) than do women (77 incidents per 1,000 population), whereas women experience marginally higher rates of theft of personal property than do men (61 as compared to 58 per 1,000).

Rates of personal victimization also vary markedly by age. Young Canadians (those between the ages of 15 and 24) experience personal victimization at rates nearly twice that of those in the 25-to-44 year-old age group and seven times that of those 45 to 64 years of age. A rate for the elderly cannot be estimated reliably.

The differences between the youngest Canadians and those aged 45 to 64 are stronger in the case of violent offences than in the case of theft of personal property; the younger group are almost eight times as likely as the older group to be victims of violence and about six times as likely to be victims of personal theft.

Table 3 also indicates that urban dwellers experienced rates of personal victimization (158 per 1,000) almost 40% higher than residents of rural areas (114 per 1,000), and that urban dwellers are at greater risk of both theft of personal property and criminal violence.

Table 3 permits an examination of the manner in which sex, age and urban-rural residence combine to affect risk of personal victimization. For each sex and residential combination, Canadians between the ages of 15 and 24 face the greatest risks. Within this age group, however, rates of personal crime are slightly higher for urban females (306 per 1,000 population) than for rural females (277) but higher for rural males (354) than for urban males (322). Moreover, it appears that urban residence, to some extent, levels sex differences with respect to risk. While the rates of urban males and females are quite

similar, rural males have an associated rate of personal crime almost one-third higher than that of rural females.

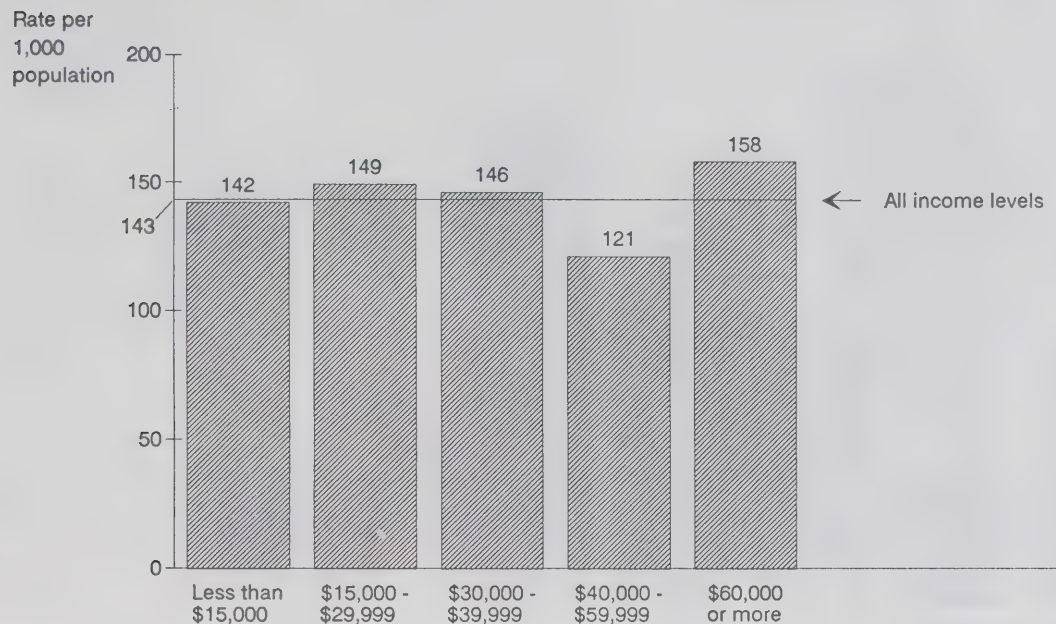
These patterns emerge more clearly when attention is focused on the distinction between personal theft and crimes of violence. Whereas young urban and rural males have almost identical rates of personal theft (128 per 1,000 and 125 per 1,000 population respectively), rural males experience a slightly higher rate of criminal violence (229 per 1,000 population as opposed to 194 per 1,000 population). In addition, while urban males have a rate of victimization of personal theft that is slightly lower than that experienced by urban females, their rate of violent victimization exceeds that of urban females by about 14%. The rate of violent victimization for rural males exceeds the rate of rural females by over 40%.

The link between personal victimization and socio-economic status, as measured by household income and educational attainment, is complex. Personal victimization rates are highest for Canadians living in households with incomes of \$60,000 or more (158 per 1000) followed by households earning less than \$40,000. With respect to households earning less than \$40,000, victimization rates exhibit little variation across income categories. Canadians who reside in households earning between \$40,000 and \$60,000 reported the lowest rates of personal victimization (121 per 1000) (Figure C).

As Table 4 illustrates, Canadians with some postsecondary education reported the highest rate of personal victimization (174 per 1,000 population) followed by those with a postsecondary degree or diploma (153). Those with some secondary school or less have a rate below the national average (138) while those who completed secondary school, but have no postsecondary training have the lowest rate (117). This pattern holds true for both personal theft and violent victimizations.

This pattern can be explained in large measure by the strong association between educational attainment and age. Thirty per cent of those with some college or university and 23% of those with some high school or less are between 15 and 24 years of age, the majority still attending school. As previously shown, Canadians in the youngest age categories are at higher than average risk of victimization. Moreover, about one-half of the college and high school graduates and 60% of the university graduates are in the 25 to 44 age group and thus, at moderate risk of personal victimization (data not shown).

Table 4 permits an assessment of the relationship between education and personal victimization across gender. For females, risk of victimization increases with

Figure C**Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Household Income, Canada, 1987**

General Social Survey, 1988

education while the pattern for males more closely resembles the national pattern. It will be noted that the greatest differences between male and female levels of risk are found at the highest and lowest levels of educational achievement. Among those with some secondary school or less, males have a rate of personal victimization of 161 per 1,000 compared to the female rate of 117 per 1,000. However, females with a postsecondary degree or diploma have a rate of 171 per 1,000 population compared to a rate of 133 per 1,000 for males at the same educational level.

The data in Table 5 indicate that rates of personal victimization for those who are single or separated or divorced are twice the national average and three times higher than the rates for those who are married. For males, rates are considerably higher for those classified as single, while in the case of females, those separated or divorced report the highest rates. Women who are married or separated or divorced have higher rates of personal victimization than men in these categories. Marital status has stronger effects upon the risks of violent victimization than upon the risk of victimization by personal theft.

Finally, Figure D illustrates regional variations in risk of personal crime. Residents of Quebec reported the lowest rate (60 per 1,000) and residents of British Columbia reported the highest rate (252 per 1,000). The data suggest a general increase in risk of personal victimization from the eastern to the western regions of the country, although the low rate for Quebec provides a departure from this pattern.

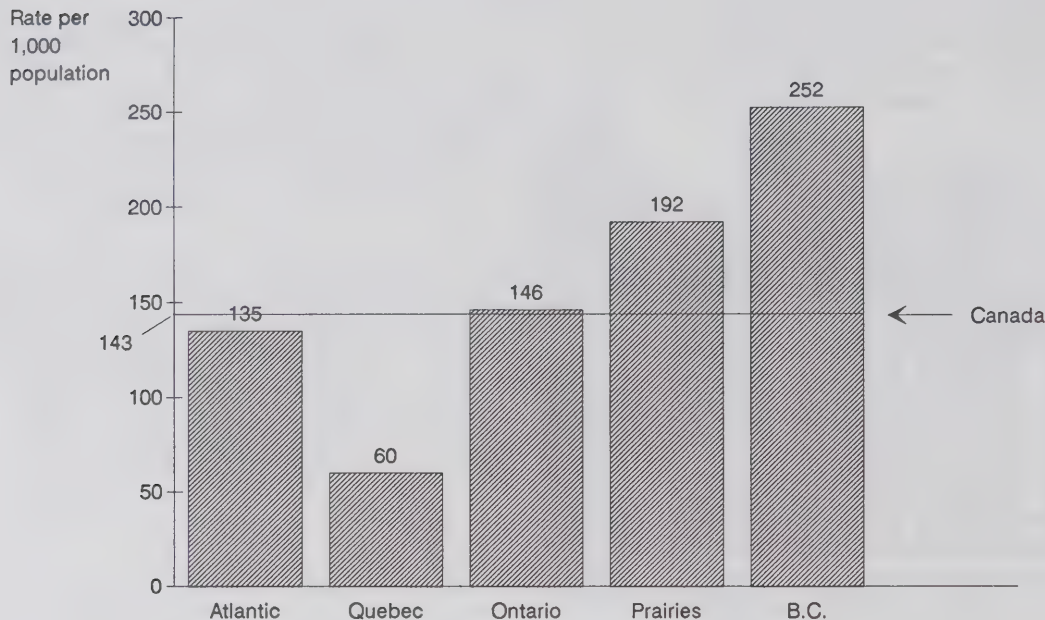
Lifestyle

Table 6 indicates the relationship between "main activity" and risk of personal victimization. Overall, students report the highest rate of victimization (360 per 1,000) while those whose main activity could be described as "keeping house" had the lowest rate (81 per 1,000). Those working had average rates while those looking for work had rates slightly above average. Although male and female students reported almost identical rates of personal theft, male students have a rate of violent victimization almost 60% higher than female students.

Table 7 shows patterns of involvement in evening activities outside the home. The table shows that levels of

Figure D

Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Region, Canada, 1987



General Social Survey, 1988

evening activity are affected by the age and sex of respondents. Younger Canadians report the highest level of activity and the proportion with high activity declines steadily with age. Those between the ages of 15 and 24 are almost nine times as likely as those over the age of 65 to report involvement in 30 or more activities, while elderly Canadians are seven times as likely as those under age 24 to report that they engage in 10 or fewer evening activities. (data not shown separately for 65+ age group).

Higher levels of evening activity are reported by males than by females. Thirty-one per cent of females and 20% of males stated that they were involved in 10 or fewer activities; 31% of males and 21% of females reported 30 or more activities. The influence of sex and age combines to produce strong discrepancies in patterns of night-time activity. Young males, for instance, are 19 times as likely as elderly females to report 30 or more activities per month.

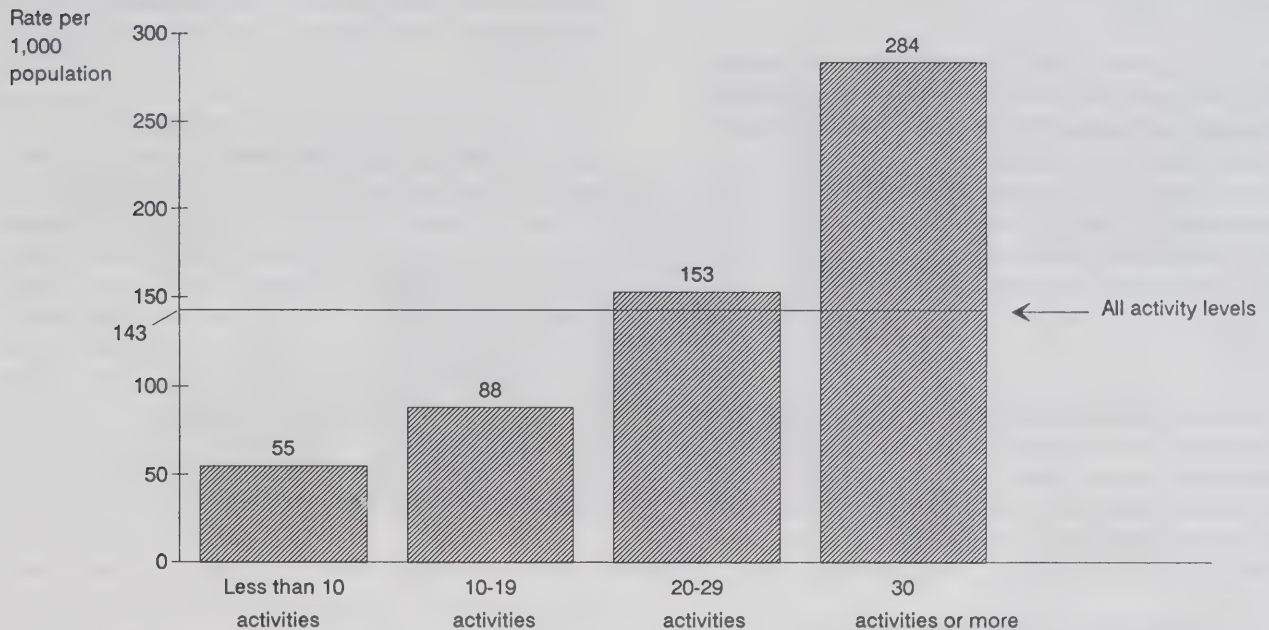
These patterns of evening activity have important implications for risk of victimization, as demonstrated by Figure E. Quite clearly, risk of personal victimization climbs steadily as the number of evening activities increases. The greatest risks are faced by those who

engage in 30 or more activities per month with an associated rate of 284 per 1,000. This represents a rate over five times greater than that associated with the lowest activity level.

Table 7 provides personal victimization rates for different levels of activity calculated separately for males and females. The rates for males are greater than the rates for females overall, though paradoxically, women have higher rates at each level of activity. This is due to the imbalance of males in the highest activity levels versus females in the lower activity levels. Among both males and females, however, rates of personal victimization climb steadily as evening activities increase. In both cases, the rates associated with the highest activity level are approximately five times those associated with the lowest activity level. The rate of increase for females is marginally greater.

Table 7 also indicates that, while the risk of personal victimization decreases with advancing age for all age groups for which estimates can be made, an increase in evening activities is accompanied by an increased victimization risk. Overall, the greatest risk is faced by males under the age of 25 who engage in 30 or more activities per month. For this subgroup of Canadians, the

Figure E
Rates of Personal Victimization per 1,000 Population by Number of Evening Activities, Canada, 1987



General Social Survey, 1988

rate of personal victimization is 439 incidents per 1,000 population.

Tables 8 and 9 present data relevant to the relationship between personal victimization risk and a further life-style variable, alcohol consumption.

In general, 21% of Canadians may be described as non-drinkers, 19% as occasional drinkers, 56% as regular drinkers (less than 14 drinks per week) and 2% as having 14 or more alcoholic drinks per week (Table 8).

Table 8 also provides data showing the distribution of drinking behaviour by sex. In general, males report heavier levels of alcohol consumption than do females: 16% of males report taking seven or more drinks per week compared with only 4% of females. Women are more likely than men to be occasional drinkers or non-drinkers.

Moreover, drinking behaviour tends to decline with age. While the relationships are not always linear, the trend for those late in the lifecycle to consume less alcohol is clear. Fully 42% of those over age 65 may be described

as non-drinkers compared to 18% of those between the ages of 15 and 24. Thirty-one per cent of those between the ages of 15 and 24 report taking one or more drinks per week compared with only 19% of the elderly (Table 9).

These data demonstrate the relationship between patterns of alcohol consumption and violent victimization. Non-drinkers have the lowest rate (48 incidents per 1,000) while those who consume 14 or more drinks per week have a rate four and one-half times higher.

Table 9 shows that, within age categories, risk of personal victimization is affected by patterns of alcohol consumption. Within those age groups where estimates can be made, the lowest rates of personal crime are associated with the status of non-drinker and the highest rates are associated with the consumption of 14 or more drinks per week. Those between the ages of 15 and 24 who consume 14 or more drinks per week have a rate of personal victimization of 648 per 1,000 population compared to a rate of 56 per 1,000 for non-drinkers aged 45-64.

The Risk of Household Victimization

As with personal victimization, the risk of household victimization is not randomly distributed. Some characteristics put certain households at greater risk of victimization than others.

Household income is linked to overall household victimization rates such that rates are lowest for households with incomes of less than \$15,000 and highest for those in the \$40,000 and over income categories. As Table 10 indicates, these differences by income are characteristic of both urban and rural regions of the country, although data are limited for rural households. Households located in urban areas experience victimization rates (252 per 1,000) over 70% higher than rural households (146 per 1,000).

Data in Table 10 also indicate that the general tendency for household victimization risk to increase with household income is most evident with respect to break and enter, motor vehicle theft and vandalism. With respect to the theft of household property, there is some curvilinearity in the relationship.

The risk of household victimization is also affected by household size as measured by the number of household residents. Rates of theft of household property increase directly with the size of the household from 28 per 1,000 for one person households to 73 per 1,000 for households with five or more residents (Table 11). Rates of theft of motor vehicles and vehicle parts also increase with household size. Rates of vandalism increase between one and three occupants and decline thereafter, although they remain above average for larger households. Rates of break and enter are lowest for the largest and smallest households and above average for those of moderate size.

Single family dwellers reported moderate rates of all household offences (Table 11). Residents of double houses, row houses and duplexes reported the highest rates of break and enter, theft of household property and vandalism. Occupants of apartment buildings reported below average rates of all household offences except theft of motor vehicles and vehicle parts.

Owning one's own home puts occupants at lower risk of most forms of household victimization. For households owned, the overall rate of household victimization is 207 per 1,000 while for rental accommodations, the rate is 231 per 1,000. This pattern is consistent for break and enter, motor vehicle offences and theft of household property. In the case of vandalism, however, higher rates

are associated with home ownership.

Table 2 suggests that rates of household crime increase from east to west. The overall rate for British Columbia is almost 2 1/2 times greater than the rate for the Atlantic region. Households in western regions of the country are at greatest risk of all types of household crime surveyed by the GSS.

Finally, Figure F illustrates that patterns of evening activity outside the home may exert substantial influence not only upon personal victimization risk but also upon the risk of household victimization. The data indicate that the overall rate of household victimization climbs steadily as the number of evening activities reported by respondents increases. The highest risks are experienced by those who report involvement in 30 or more activities per month (319 per 1,000 households), a level of risk two and one-half times that associated with the lowest activity level.

DISCUSSION

The General Social Survey reveals social and demographic patterns of victimization risk that are consistent with findings of previous research¹³⁻⁵. Canadians who are young, male, single or separated or divorced and who are students or unemployed experienced the highest rates of personal victimization. Frequent involvement in evening activities outside the home and heavier patterns of alcohol consumption also substantially increase the likelihood of personal victimization. In terms of regional variation, patterns of victimization follow an east-west trend with Quebec falling below the national average. This trend is consistent with the finding of the CUVS and with officially recorded police statistics.

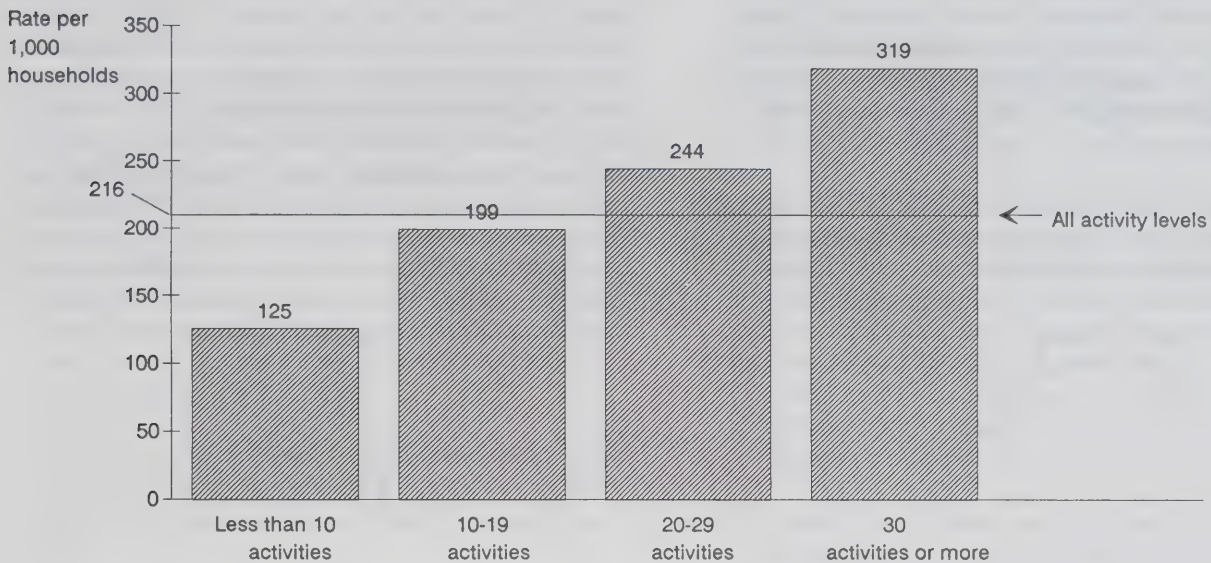
The findings relating to the non-random nature of household victimization are also consistent with earlier studies^{6,13}. Rates of household victimization are linked to household income, household size, home ownership, dwelling type, level of occupancy and level of urbanism.

While there is considerable evidence to support conclusions about the empirical significance of the correlates revealed in this analysis, there exists somewhat greater uncertainty concerning the theoretical meaning of these relationships.

With respect to personal crime, several writers have argued that the concepts of "lifestyle" or "routine activities" provide the key linkages between the social and demographic characteristics of victims and the nature and frequency of their victimization experiences. The

Figure F

Rates of Household Victimization per 1,000 Households by Number of Evening Activities of Respondent, Canada, 1987



General Social Survey, 1988

essential logic of this position is that the role obligations and institutional constraints embodied in major social status dimensions such as gender, age and income affect patterns of customary action and thus the degree of exposure to persons and situations that threaten criminal harm^{5,7-9}. The higher victimization rates experienced by males, those who are single, divorced or separated, young adults and those who are students or unemployed, may reflect differences in exposure to risk which the lifestyles of these groups entail.

Indeed, findings relating to the more direct measures of lifestyle employed in the GSS - that the risk of personal victimization increases as both levels of evening activity outside the home and alcohol consumption increase - are consistent with this position. Yet, this analysis, like several others, finds that lifestyle/exposure measures are insufficient to account for all of the variation in victimization risk across socio-demographic groups^{3,10}. Thus, variation in risk across sex or age groups persists even when, for instance, the effects of differential involvement in evening activities outside the home are controlled. This suggests that such measures may be inadequate as indicators of differential exposure to victimization risk¹¹.

Quite clearly, the concept of "exposure" may provide only a partial explanation of the relationships between characteristics of victims and risk of victimization.

These characteristics may also be indicative of "the proximity of potential targets to potential offenders"¹². The fact that doubles, duplexes and row houses tend to be located in high density urban areas and thus proximate to high risk offender populations may help explain the high rates of victimization characteristic of these residences¹³.

Variations in victimization rates across categories of persons and households may also be related to differences in their suitability as targets for potential victimization^{12,14}. Target suitability may facilitate the explanation of the relatively high rate of personal victimization of residents of households with high annual incomes. Similarly, higher income households are more likely to have valuable property which increases their vulnerability to household theft¹³, they are also more likely to own motor vehicles which places them at higher risk of motorvehicle theft and vandalism (seven in ten vandalism incidents revealed by the GSS involved damage to motor vehicles).

Finally, social and demographic correlates of victimiza-

tion risk may be indicative of the variable effectiveness of persons or objects in preventing criminal violations from occurring¹⁵. Thus, rates of break and enter are lowest for very small and larger households: household goods increase with number of occupants but so does household activity and regularity of occupancy, factors which have been shown to be important in reducing the risk of break and enter^{6,13,15}. The finding that rates of household crime increase as evening activities outside the home increase may suggest the manner in which decreasing levels of guardianship amplify risk of victimization.

In a related manner, the lower rates of household victimization of owned as opposed to rented accommodations may be indicative of a greater ability and willingness on the part of owners to exercise guardianship over household property. Similarly, the restricted access into and limited escape from apartment buildings may reduce

the risk of break and enter, theft of household property and vandalism¹³. However, limited surveillance over motor vehicles may leave these residences somewhat more vulnerable to motor vehicle theft.

Present knowledge does not permit an accurate assessment of the way in which, or the extent to which, many of the socio-demographic variables discussed in this chapter incorporate or combine elements of exposure, proximity, target suitability or guardianship. For instance, with respect to household crime, wealthier households may provide more suitable targets (which increases victimization risk) but may be subject to greater guardianship (which decreases victimization risk). Quite clearly, a high priority of future research must be to elaborate on the relationship between such risk factors and the frequency and nature of criminal victimization.

NOTES

1. Solicitor General Canada. 1983. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 1: Victims of Crime. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
2. A comparison with the Census urban/rural classification scheme shows strong agreement. Eighty-six per cent of the population were classified equivalently with the two different methods. The greatest differences are observed in the assignment of what is designated as rural. Specifically, these differences converge on the assignment of areas with less than 10,000 population (and not designated rural by Census). The Census, using a definition of size and density, classify the population in these areas as urban while the postal code system most often designates the population rural.
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11. Sampson, R.J. 1987. "Personal Victimization by Strangers: An Extension and Test of the Opportunity Model of Predatory Victimization". Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 78: 327-356
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13. Solicitor General Canada. 1986. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 7: Household Property Crime. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
14. Reppetto, T.A. 1974. Residential Crime. Cambridge Mass.: Ballinger.
15. Cohen, L.E. and M. Felson. 1979. "Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach". American Sociological Review, 44: 588-608.

TABLE 1
Population 15 Years and Over by Victimization, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987

Sex and age group	Total population		Not victimized		Victimized by frequency						Not stated	
					Total		One		Two or more			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)												
Both sexes												
All age groups	20,194	100	15,205	75	4,759	24	3,083	15	1,676	8	229	1
15 – 24	4,076	100	2,560	63	1,492	37	829	20	662	16	--	--
25 – 44	8,505	100	6,131	72	2,281	27	1,517	18	764	9	92	1
45 – 64	4,964	100	4,121	83	763	15	544	11	220	4	80	2
65 +	2,650	100	2,393	90	223	8	193	7	30	1	34	1
Males												
All age groups	9,905	100	7,303	74	2,493	25	1,623	16	870	9	109	1
15 – 24	2,081	100	1,218	59	850	41	474	23	377	18	--	--
25 – 44	4,243	100	3,042	72	1,141	27	780	18	361	9	59	1
45 – 64	2,445	100	2,032	83	383	16	270	11	113	5	30	1
65 +	1,136	100	1,011	89	118	10	99	9	--	--	--	--
Females												
All age groups	10,289	100	7,902	77	2,266	22	1,460	14	806	8	121	1
15 – 24	1,995	100	1,342	67	642	32	356	18	286	14	--	--
25 – 44	4,262	100	3,089	72	1,140	27	737	17	403	9	33	1
45 – 64	2,518	100	2,089	83	380	15	273	11	107	4	50	2
65 +	1,514	100	1,382	91	105	7	94	6	--	--	27	2

TABLE 2

Number of Criminal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population for Personal Victimizations and per 1,000 Households for Household Victimizations by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence and Region, Canada, 1987

[illegible]

TABLE 2

Number of Criminal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population for Personal Victimizations and per 1,000 Households for Household Victimizations by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence and Region, Canada, 1987 – concluded

Urban/rural residence and region	Total households		Household victimizations								Unclassified	
	Total household incidents		Break an enter/attempt		Motor vehicle theft/attempt		Theft of household property/attempt		Vandalism			
	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.
(No. in thousands)												
All areas												
Canada	9,803	2,114	216	532	54	496	51	469	48	617	63	360
Atlantic	803	118	147	36	45	21	26	31	39	30	37	--
Quebec	2,671	464	174	153	57	98	37	68	25	146	55	--
Ontario	3,482	573	165	140	40	126	36	136	39	171	49	172
Prairies	1,678	532	317	108	64	138	82	139	83	147	87	94
B.C.	1,169	425	364	95	81	112	96	94	81	124	106	--
Urban												
Canada	6,529	1,646	252	416	64	386	59	350	54	494	76	242
Atlantic	350	72	206	25	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quebec	1,806	380	211	128	71	72	40	56	31	124	69	--
Ontario	2,443	436	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	57	--
Prairies	1,037	412	397	87	83	109	105	103	100	112	108	62
B.C.	892	346	387	74	83	96	108	76	85	100	112	--
Rural												
Canada	2,267	331	146	73	32	82	36	80	35	95	42	--
Atlantic	367	42	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quebec	630	61	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ontario	539	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prairies	537	100	186	--	--	--	--	30	55	--	--	--
B.C.	194	59	303	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated												
Canada	1,007	137	136	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atlantic	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quebec	235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ontario	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prairies	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B.C.	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987

[illegible]

TABLE 3

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987 – concluded

Urban/rural residence, sex and age group	Total population		Personal victimizations											
			Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations							
							Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault	
	No.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate								
(No. in thousands)														
Rural														
Both sexes														
All age groups	4,977	569	114	228	46	341	68	--	--	--	--	280	56	
15-24	1,027	326	317	125	121	202	196	--	--	--	--	145	142	
25-44	2,060	203	98	84	41	119	58	--	--	--	--	115	56	
45-64	1,281	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	609	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Males														
All age groups	2,500	339	135	132	53	207	83	--	--	--	--	163	65	
15-24	544	192	354	68	125	125	229	--	--	--	--	83	153	
25-44	1,070	127	118	--	--	69	64	--	--	--	--	66	62	
45-64	637	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Females														
All age groups	2,477	230	93	96	39	134	54	--	--	--	--	117	47	
15-24	483	134	277	--	--	77	159	--	--	--	--	62	129	
25-44	990	76	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45-64	644	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated														
Both sexes														
All age groups	1,930	216	112	--	--	175	91	--	--	--	--	148	77	
15-24	284	74	260	--	--	62	219	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25-44	598	129	215	--	--	106	177	--	--	--	--	95	158	
45-64	594	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	454	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Males														
All age groups	1,033	140	136	--	--	117	113	--	--	--	--	96	93	
15-24	166	63	378	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25-44	351	68	194	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45-64	324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	192	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Females														
All age groups	897	76	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
15-24	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25-44	247	61	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45-64	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65+	262	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

TABLE 4

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Education, Canada, 1987

Sex and education	Total population	Personal victimizations												
		Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations								
						Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault		
	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
(No. in thousands)														
Both sexes														
All education levels	20,194	2,883	143	1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--	265	13	1,381	68	
Some secondary or less	6,529	901	138	358	55	542	83	--	--	131	20	389	60	
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	5,172	607	117	239	46	367	71	--	--	--	--	324	63	
Some postsecondary	3,961	688	174	295	74	393	99	--	--	--	--	359	91	
Postsec. degree or diploma	4,140	632	153	267	64	366	88	--	--	--	--	305	74	
Not stated	392	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Males														
All education levels	9,905	1,465	148	571	58	894	90	--	--	164	17	730	74	
Some secondary or less	3,161	508	161	191	60	317	100	--	--	97	31	220	70	
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	2,515	298	118	103	41	195	78	--	--	--	--	170	67	
Some postsecondary	2,049	360	176	139	68	221	108	--	--	--	--	205	100	
Postsec. degree or diploma	2,001	267	133	120	60	147	74	--	--	--	--	132	66	
Not stated	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Females														
All education levels	10,289	1,417	138	626	61	792	77	--	--	100	10	651	63	
Some secondary or less	3,368	392	117	167	50	225	67	--	--	--	--	169	50	
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	2,657	309	116	137	51	172	65	--	--	--	--	154	58	
Some postsecondary	1,912	328	172	156	82	172	90	--	--	--	--	155	81	
Postsec. degree or diploma	2,139	365	171	147	69	218	102	--	--	--	--	173	81	
Not stated	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

TABLE 5

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1987

Sex and marital status	Total population		Personal victimizations											
			Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations							
							Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault	
	No.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)														
Both sexes														
All marital status	20,194		2,883	143	1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--	265	13	1,381	68
Married or common law	12,625		1,116	88	551	44	566	45	--	--	70	6	488	39
Single	5,238		1,438	274	559	107	879	168	--	--	172	33	687	131
Widow or widower	1,266		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Separated or divorced	1,011		277	274	67	66	211	208	--	--	--	--	180	178
Not stated	53		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Males														
All marital status	9,905		1,465	148	571	58	894	90	--	--	164	17	730	74
Married or common law	6,318		527	83	243	38	284	45	--	--	--	--	243	38
Single	2,908		848	292	297	102	552	190	--	--	116	40	436	150
Widower	253		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Separated or divorced	391		73	187	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated	35		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females														
All marital status	10,289		1,417	138	626	61	792	77	--	--	100	10	651	63
Married or common law	6,307		590	93	308	49	282	45	--	--	--	--	246	39
Single	2,330		589	253	262	112	327	140	--	--	--	--	251	108
Widow	1,013		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Separated or divorced	620		204	329	--	--	164	265	--	--	--	--	138	223
Not stated	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 6

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Main Activity, Canada, 1987

Sex and main activity	Total population		Personal victimizations													
			Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations									
							Total violent Incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault			
	No.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
(No. in thousands)																
Both sexes																
All activities	20,194		2,883	143		1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--		265	13	1,381	68
Working at a job or business	11,242		1,627	145		696	62	931	83	--	--		114	10	810	72
Looking for work	574		89	156		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
A student	2,349		846	360		354	151	492	210	--	--		106	45	375	160
Keeping house	2,855		232	81		80	28	151	53	--	--		--	--	127	44
Retired	2,824		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Other	178		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Not stated	172		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Males																
All activities	9,905		1,465	148		571	58	894	90	--	--		164	17	730	74
Working at a job or business	6,714		866	129		355	53	511	76	--	--		61	9	449	67
Looking for work	360		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
A student	1,190		485	407		179	151	305	257	--	--		83	70	222	187
Keeping house	62		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Retired	1,395		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Other	109		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Not stated	74		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Females																
All activities	10,289		1,417	138		626	61	792	77	--	--		100	10	651	63
Working at a job or business	4,528		761	168		341	75	420	93	--	--		--	--	360	80
Looking for work	214		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
A student	1,159		362	312		174	150	187	161	--	--		--	--	153	132
Keeping house	2,793		214	77		77	28	137	49	--	--		--	--	112	40
Retired	1,429		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Other	68		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Not stated	98		--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex, Age Group and Number of Evening Activities, Canada, 1987

Sex, age group and number of evening activities	Total population	Personal victimizations											
	No.	Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations							
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault	
						No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)													
Both sexes													
All age groups													
Total evening activities	20,194	2,883	143	1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--	265	13	1,381	68
Less than 10	5,211	288	55	135	26	153	29	--	--	--	--	121	23
10 – 19	5,191	455	88	237	46	217	42	--	--	--	--	184	35
20 – 29	4,174	637	153	264	63	373	89	--	--	--	--	319	76
30 and more	5,240	1,488	284	549	105	938	179	--	--	158	30	752	144
Not stated	378	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15–24													
Total evening activities	4,076	1,268	311	502	123	766	188	--	--	160	39	591	145
Less than 10	338	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 – 19	730	118	162	71	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 – 29	831	228	275	84	102	144	173	--	--	--	--	110	132
30 and more	2,152	868	403	331	154	537	250	--	--	112	52	413	192
Not stated	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25–44													
Total evening activities	8,505	1,341	158	557	65	784	92	--	--	88	10	682	80
Less than 10	1,590	162	102	84	53	79	50	--	--	--	--	62	39
10 – 19	2,415	277	115	124	51	153	63	--	--	--	--	130	54
20 – 29	2,156	363	168	154	71	209	97	--	--	--	--	190	88
30 and more	2,162	527	244	187	86	341	158	--	--	--	--	297	137
Not stated	181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 +													
Total evening activities	7,613	273	36	139	18	135	18	--	--	--	--	108	14
Less than 10	3,283	71	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 – 19	2,046	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 – 29	1,186	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 and more	926	93	100	--	--	61	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated	173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Males													
All age groups													
Total evening activities	9,905	1,465	148	571	58	894	90	--	--	164	17	730	74
Less than 10	1,984	108	55	--	--	69	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 – 19	2,326	152	65	80	35	72	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 – 29	2,329	353	151	139	60	214	92	--	--	--	--	174	75
30 and more	3,075	841	274	302	98	540	175	--	--	94	31	446	145
Not stated	191	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15–24													
Total evening activities	2,081	696	335	251	121	446	214	--	--	101	49	344	166
Less than 10	157	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 – 19	289	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 – 29	440	119	269	--	--	85	193	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 and more	1,190	523	439	188	158	334	281	--	--	63	53	271	228
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 7

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex, Age Group and Number of Evening Activities, Canada, 1987 – concluded

Sex, age group and number of evening activities	Total population	Personal victimizations												
	No.	Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations								
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault		
						No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
(No. in thousands)														
Males														
25-44														
Total evening activities	4,243	630	149	259	61	371	88	--	--	--	--	318	75	
Less than 10	535	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10 - 19	1,065	94	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 29	1,240	204	164	93	75	110	89	--	--	--	--	101	82	
30 and more	1,291	273	212	94	73	179	139	--	--	--	--	153	118	
Not stated	112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45 +														
Total evening activities	3,581	138	39	61	17	77	21	--	--	--	--	67	19	
Less than 10	1,292	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10 - 19	971	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 29	649	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
30 and more	594	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Females														
All age groups														
Total evening activities	10,289	1,417	138	626	61	792	77	--	--	100	10	651	63	
Less than 10	3,227	180	56	95	29	85	26	--	--	--	--	70	22	
10 - 19	2,865	302	106	157	55	146	51	--	--	--	--	126	44	
20 - 29	1,845	284	154	125	68	159	86	--	--	--	--	145	79	
30 and more	2,165	646	298	247	114	399	184	--	--	64	30	307	142	
Not stated	187	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
15-24														
Total evening activities	1,995	572	287	251	126	321	161	--	--	--	--	246	124	
Less than 10	181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10 - 19	440	85	192	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 29	391	110	281	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
30 and more	962	345	359	143	148	203	211	--	--	--	--	141	147	
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25-44														
Total evening activities	4,262	711	167	298	70	413	97	--	--	--	--	364	85	
Less than 10	1,055	111	105	66	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10 - 19	1,349	183	135	78	58	105	78	--	--	--	--	96	71	
20 - 29	917	159	174	61	66	98	107	--	--	--	--	89	97	
30 and more	872	254	291	92	106	162	186	--	--	--	--	144	165	
Not stated	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45 +														
Total evening activities	4,032	135	33	77	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Less than 10	1,991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10 - 19	1,075	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 29	538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
30 and more	332	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

TABLE 8

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Sex and Type of Drinker, Canada, 1987

Sex and type of drinker	Total population		Personal victimizations													
			Total personal incidents			Theft personal property/attempt			Violent victimizations							
									Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault	
	No.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)																
Both sexes																
Total–Type of drinker	20,194	2,883	143		1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--	265	13	1,381	68		
Non drinker	4,243	382	90		177	42	205	48	--	--	--	--	154	36		
Occasional	3,897	549	141		216	56	333	85	--	--	--	--	276	71		
Total current	11,793	1,935	164		796	67	1,139	97	--	--	172	15	945	80		
< 1 drink/week	4,775	743	156		276	58	467	98	--	--	92	19	366	77		
1–6 drinks/week	5,046	777	154		346	69	431	85	--	--	--	--	368	73		
7–13 drinks/week	1,404	245	175		123	88	122	87	--	--	--	--	112	80		
14 + drinks/week	503	148	294		--	--	111	220	--	--	--	--	90	180		
Volume unknown	64	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Not stated	261	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Males																
Total–Type of drinker	9,905	1,465	148		571	58	894	90	--	--	164	17	730	74		
Non drinker	1,574	108	69		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Occasional	1,313	215	164		69	53	146	111	--	--	--	--	117	89		
Total current	6,892	1,140	165		451	66	688	100	--	--	113	16	575	83		
< 1 drink/week	2,312	407	176		149	65	257	111	--	--	60	26	197	85		
1–6 drinks/week	2,994	388	130		157	52	231	77	--	--	--	--	206	69		
7–13 drinks/week	1,094	195	179		97	89	98	90	--	--	--	--	90	83		
14 + drinks/week	443	128	289		--	--	94	211	--	--	--	--	73	166		
Volume unknown	49	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Not stated	125	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Females																
Total–Type of drinker	10,289	1,417	138		626	61	792	77	--	--	100	10	651	63		
Non drinker	2,669	274	103		129	48	145	54	--	--	--	--	115	43		
Occasional	2,584	334	129		147	57	187	72	--	--	--	--	159	62		
Total current	4,900	795	162		345	70	450	92	--	--	--	--	370	75		
< 1 drink/week	2,463	336	136		127	51	209	85	--	--	--	--	169	69		
1–6 drinks/week	2,052	389	190		189	92	200	97	--	--	--	--	162	79		
7–13 drinks/week	310	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
14 + drinks/week	60	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Volume unknown	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Not stated	137	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

TABLE 9

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Age Group and Type of Drinker, Canada, 1987

Age group and type of drinker	Total population	Personal victimizations												
	No.	Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations								
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault		
						No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
(No. in thousands)														
All age groups														
Total—Type of drinker	20,194	2,883	143	1,197	59	1,685	83	--	--	265	13	1,381	68	
Non drinker	4,243	382	90	177	42	205	48	--	--	--	--	154	36	
Occasional	3,897	549	141	216	56	333	85	--	--	--	--	276	71	
Total current	11,793	1,935	164	796	67	1,139	97	--	--	172	15	945	80	
< 1 drink/week	4,775	743	156	276	58	467	98	--	--	92	19	366	77	
1–6 drinks/week	5,046	777	154	346	69	431	85	--	--	--	--	368	73	
7–13 drinks/week	1,404	245	175	123	88	122	87	--	--	--	--	112	80	
14 + drinks/week	503	148	294	--	--	111	220	--	--	--	--	90	180	
Volume unknown	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated	261	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
15–24														
Total—Type of drinker	4,076	1,268	311	502	123	766	188	--	--	160	39	591	145	
Non drinker	754	167	222	86	114	81	108	--	--	--	--	63	84	
Occasional	863	265	307	113	130	152	176	--	--	--	--	116	135	
Total current	2,445	826	338	302	123	524	214	--	--	107	44	405	165	
< 1 drink/week	1,181	392	332	134	114	258	219	--	--	70	60	185	157	
1–6 drinks/week	855	242	283	93	109	149	174	--	--	--	--	114	134	
7–13 drinks/week	262	90	343	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
14 + drinks/week	138	90	648	--	--	74	532	--	--	--	--	69	502	
Volume unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25–44														
Total—Type of drinker	8,505	1,341	158	557	65	784	92	--	--	88	10	682	80	
Non drinker	1,234	146	119	69	56	78	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Occasional	1,563	235	150	77	49	157	101	--	--	--	--	140	89	
Total current	5,615	956	170	407	72	549	98	--	--	--	--	486	87	
< 1 drink/week	2,149	312	145	122	57	190	89	--	--	--	--	173	80	
1–6 drinks/week	2,591	443	171	203	78	240	92	--	--	--	--	214	83	
7–13 drinks/week	632	133	211	--	--	76	120	--	--	--	--	73	115	
14 + drinks/week	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Volume unknown	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not stated	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

TABLE 9

Number of Personal Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Population by Type of Incident, Age Group and Type of Drinker, Canada, 1987 – concluded

Age group and type of drinker	Total population		Personal victimizations											
			Total personal incidents		Theft personal property/attempt		Violent victimizations							
							Total violent incidents		Sexual assault		Robbery/attempt		Assault	
	No.		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)														
45–64														
Total–Type of drinker	4,964		226	46	111	22	115	23	--	--	--	--	94	19
Non drinker	1,141		64	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Occasional	922		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total current	2,793		123	44	71	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
< 1 drink/week	1,011		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1–6 drinks/week	1,254		80	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7–13 drinks/week	381		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 + drinks/week	128		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Volume unknown	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated	109		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +														
Total–Type of drinker	2,650		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non drinker	1,114		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Occasional	549		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total current	940		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
< 1 drink/week	433		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1–6 drinks/week	346		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7–13 drinks/week	129		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 + drinks/week	26		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Volume unknown	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated	47		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 10

Number of Household Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Households by Type of Incident, Urban/Rural Residence and Household Income, Canada, 1987

Urban/rural residence and household income	Total households	Household victimizations									
	No.	Total household incidents		Break and enter/ attempt		Motor vehicle theft/attempt		Theft of household property/attempt		Vandalism	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)											
All areas											
All income groups	9,803	2,114	216	532	54	496	51	469	48	617	63
< 15,000	1,719	281	163	94	55	--	--	61	36	66	38
15,000–29,999	2,147	475	221	125	58	112	52	112	52	126	59
30,000–39,999	1,522	393	258	90	59	91	60	114	75	97	64
40,000–59,999	1,586	469	296	102	64	127	80	78	49	162	102
60,000 +	979	271	277	62	63	--	--	--	--	99	101
Don't know/not stated	1,849	225	122	--	--	--	--	--	--	67	36
Urban											
All income groups	6,529	1,646	252	416	64	386	59	350	54	494	76
< 15,000	1,083	225	207	70	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
15,000–29,999	1,403	372	265	96	68	90	64	92	65	95	67
30,000–39,999	1,045	306	293	80	77	75	72	79	75	72	69
40,000–59,999	1,178	364	309	78	66	98	83	62	53	127	108
60,000 +	744	221	297	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	122
Don't know/not stated	1,077	159	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	50
Rural											
All income groups	2,267	331	146	73	32	82	36	80	35	95	42
< 15,000	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15,000–29,999	614	77	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30,000–39,999	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40,000–59,999	333	84	253	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60,000 +	186	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Don't know/not stated	336	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated											
All income groups	1,007	137	136	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
< 15,000	199	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15,000–29,999	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30,000–39,999	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40,000–59,999	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60,000 +	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Don't know/not stated	437	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 11

Number of Household Victimizations and Victimization Rates per 1,000 Households by Type of Incident by Household Size, then Dwelling Type then Ownership, Canada, 1987

	Total households	Household victimizations									
Household size, then dwelling type then ownership		Total household incidents		Break and enter/attempt		Motor vehicle theft/attempt		Theft of household property/attempt		Vandalism	
	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
(No. in thousands)											
Household Size											
All sizes	9,803	2,114	216	532	54	496	51	469	48	617	63
1 person	2,373	377	159	115	48	99	42	67	28	97	41
2 persons	3,235	671	208	203	63	151	47	142	44	175	54
3 persons	1,639	431	263	101	61	93	57	93	57	144	88
4 persons	1,640	408	249	71	44	106	64	100	61	132	80
5 or more persons	916	226	246	--	--	--	--	67	73	69	76
Dwelling type											
All types	9,803	2,114	216	532	54	496	51	469	48	617	63
Single detached	5,682	1,154	203	292	51	255	45	262	46	346	61
Semi-detached, row house, duplex	1,392	395	284	108	78	64	46	99	71	124	89
Low/high rise	2,463	508	206	123	50	162	66	98	40	125	51
Other	216	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not stated	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ownership											
Total Ownership	9,803	2,114	216	532	54	496	51	469	48	617	63
Owned	6,026	1,250	207	316	52	273	45	264	44	397	66
Rented	3,708	858	231	213	57	221	60	205	55	219	59
Not stated	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC REACTIONS TO CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

This chapter focuses on the ways in which Canadians perceive and react to crime and the criminal justice system. Three broad issues are discussed: (a) perceptions and fear of crime; (b) knowledge and perceptions of the criminal justice system; and (c) defensive behaviour.

3.1 PERCEPTIONS AND FEAR OF CRIME

HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of Canadians (57%) perceive the level of crime in their own neighbourhood to be lower than in other areas of Canada; only a small minority (8%) perceive it to be higher.
- The tendency to view local crime levels as higher than other areas is greater among Canadians who are divorced, residents of urban areas, those who had been victimized during the survey year and those who report lower household incomes.
- One-fifth of Canadians perceive local crime rates to have increased during 1987 while the majority (62%) expressed the belief that neighbourhood crime levels did not change during this period.
- Urban dwellers and crime victims were most likely to perceive an increase in crime.
- One-quarter of Canadians 15 years and over indicated that they felt unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhoods at night.
- The concern about personal safety was most frequently expressed by females, the elderly, urbanites, those who are separated or divorced or widowed, victims of robbery or break and enter.
- When asked about the level of concern they associate with particular crimes, Canadians indicated that they are most concerned about attack or the threat of attack and least concerned about damage to property.
- The concern about attack is greatest among females, urban dwellers and the young.

METHODS

Items relating to perceptions of crime are found in Section A of the GSS 3-2 questionnaire.

Two types of items are included. The first type involves perceptions of neighbourhood crime. Respondents were asked about (a) their perceptions of neighbourhood crime levels as compared to other areas in Canada (A3), (b) perceived changes in neighbourhood crime during 1987 (A4), and (c) feelings of safety walking alone in the neighbourhood at night (A6). All of these questions, and particularly the neighbourhood safety item, have been

widely used in victimization and crime perception surveys in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For present purposes, the neighbourhood safety response categories “somewhat unsafe” and “very unsafe” are combined into a single category.

The second type of item asked respondents to indicate which of the three types of offences - attack or the threat of attack, theft of household or personal belongings or deliberate damage to household or personal belongings - was of most concern to them. Respondents were also given the option of stating “something else” although responses categorized in this way are not specified in this analysis.

Because victimization experiences involving violence in many ways may be expected to have more serious consequences, several of the analyses in this chapter focus upon the distinction between violent and non-violent (theft of personal property/attempt plus household) incidents.

The variables employed in this discussion are based on person-weighted estimates. Members of the population who were victimized more than once are classified according to the most serious victimization reported during the survey year.

FINDINGS

Perceptions of Neighbourhood Crime

Text Table B provides the regional distribution of responses to the question relating to perceptions of local crime as compared to other areas in Canada. In general, a slight majority of Canadians (57%) describe local crime levels as lower and only 8% believe the amount of local crime to be higher than other areas of the country. Residents of Atlantic Canada have the most positive perceptions in this regard with a full 72% describing local crime as lower and 4% describing it as higher. Quebec residents, on the other hand, are least likely to perceive comparatively lower amounts of neighbourhood crime and are more likely than other Canadians to describe it as the “same”.

Figure G reports the numbers of Canadians who perceive local crime as higher, as distributed across categories of household income. The data indicate that the tendency to view local crime as comparatively higher is unaffected by economic level such that, at each level, approximately 10% of Canadians report this perception.

TEXT TABLE B.

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Level of Crime in Neighbourhood Compared to Other Areas by Region then Marital Status, Canada

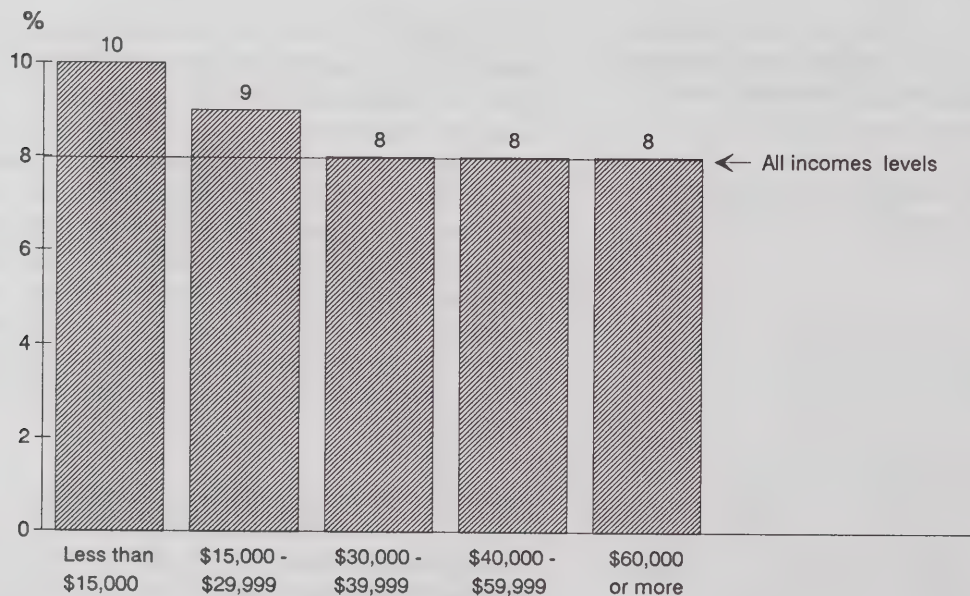
Region then Marital Status	Total	Higher	About the same per cent	Lower	Don't know/ Not stated
Canada	100	8	29	57	6
Atlantic	100	4	20	72	3
Quebec	100	9	38	48	5
Ontario	100	8	27	59	7
Prairies	100	7	28	59	6
British Columbia	100	11	29	54	5
Married or common law	100	8	29	58	5
Single	100	9	29	57	5
Widow or widower	100	7	31	51	11
Separated or divorced	100	13	32	49	6
Not stated	100	--	--	55	--

The relevance of marital status to responses to this item is also illustrated in Text Table B. Separated/divorced Canadians are most likely to describe local crime levels as higher (13%) and least likely to describe them as lower than other areas of the country (49%).

The distribution of responses to this item across age groups and categories of urban/rural residence is found in Table 12. The tendency to describe local crime as lower declines gradually with age. Younger Canadians are most likely to describe local crime as lower (61%) while elderly Canadians are least likely to do so (51%).

Figure G

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceive Neighbourhood Crime as Higher than Other Areas of Canada by Household Income, Canada



General Social Survey, 1988

Moreover, as age increases, the proportion who report that rates of local crime are the same as other areas in Canada increases slightly while the proportion responding "higher" shows only minor variation.

There are somewhat stronger effects associated with urban/rural residence. When age groups are combined, urban dwellers are two and one-half times as likely as rural dwellers to describe local crime as higher. Seventy-one per cent of rural residents describe local crime as lower compared to only 53% of urban dwellers. The strongest difference between residential groups involves Canadians between the ages of 45 and 64; urban dwellers in this age group are almost four times as likely as rural dwellers to describe local crime levels as higher (11% compared to 3%).

Figure H indicates that those victimized believe their own neighbourhoods have higher crime rates than do other areas of Canada. This is true for all types of victimization but particularly significant are the effects attributable to robbery and break and enter. Victims whose most serious victimization during the survey year was robbery or break and enter are almost four times as likely as non-victims to view local crime in a compar-

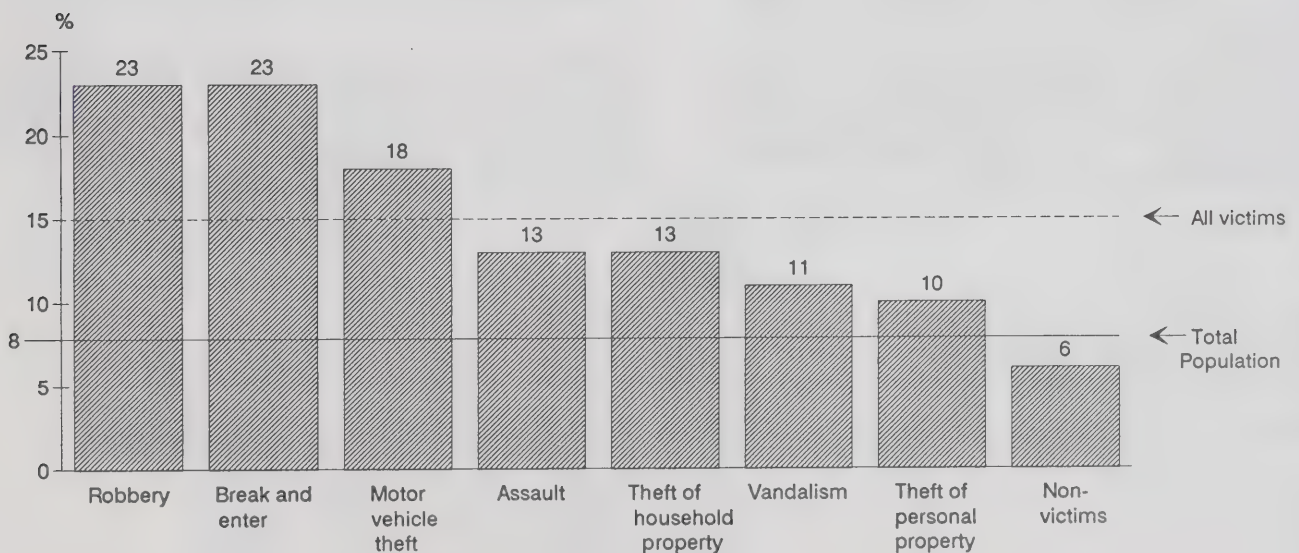
tively negative fashion. Break and enter, by definition, is a crime that is likely to occur in the neighbourhood and therefore, the relationship between perceptions of local crime and this type of victimization is expected.

Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of the stability of local crime levels during 1987. One-fifth of Canadians indicated a belief that neighbourhood crime had increased while the majority (62%) expressed the belief that it had remained about the same (Table 13). Canadians between the ages of 15 and 24 were most likely to perceive a decrease while those 65 years and over were least likely to do so (11% as compared to 6%). For all age groups, however, only a small minority reported this perception. The table also indicates that urban residents are more likely than rural residents to perceive neighbourhood crime levels as increasing (23% versus 16%) and less likely to perceive crime as remaining stable (59% vs 72%). Age had a more pronounced effect on the perceptions of rural than of urban dwellers: the tendency to perceive increasing crime rates diminished with advancing age for these residents.

Figure I presents data on the regional distribution of perceptions of increases in local crime rates. Residents

Figure H

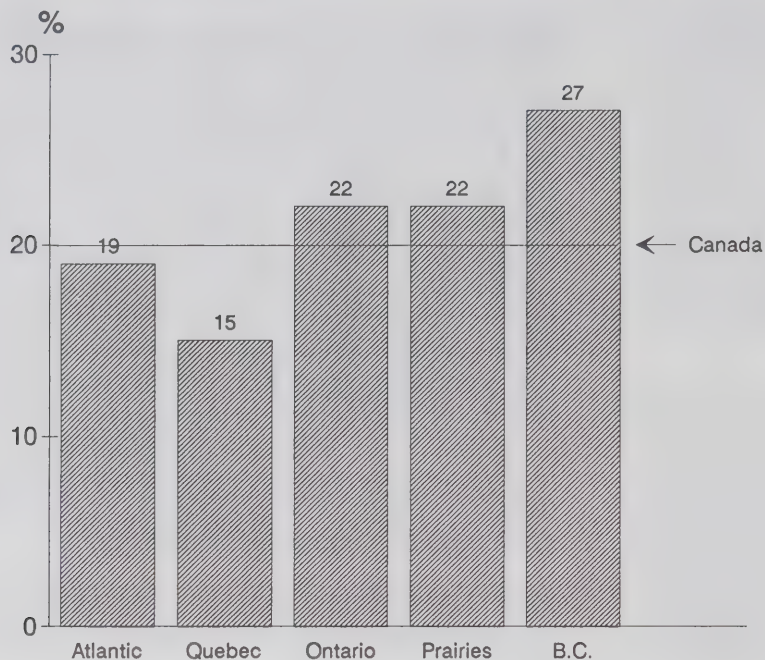
Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceive Neighbourhood Crime as Higher than Other Areas of Canada by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987



(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

Figure I

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceived an Increase in Level of Crime in their Neighbourhood in 1987 by Region, Canada



General Social Survey, 1988

of British Columbia were most likely to indicate that local crime had increased (27%) and Quebec residents were least likely to do so (15%)(Text Table C).

Table 14 describes the relationships among household income, urban/rural residence and the perceived stability of local crime levels. The table suggests that while the tendency to perceive an increase in local crime levels increases with household income, the overall effect of income is slight. This tendency is more pronounced among rural than urban residents.

Figure J describes the tendency to perceive local crime as increasing by victim status. Perceptions of an increase are more likely for all victim groups than for non-victims and most likely among those whose most serious victimization during the survey year was break and enter (40%).

Perhaps the most frequently asked question in crime perception research relates to feelings of safety while walking alone in one's own neighbourhood after dark. Figure K indicates that one-quarter of Canadians felt "somewhat" or "very" unsafe and that responses to this

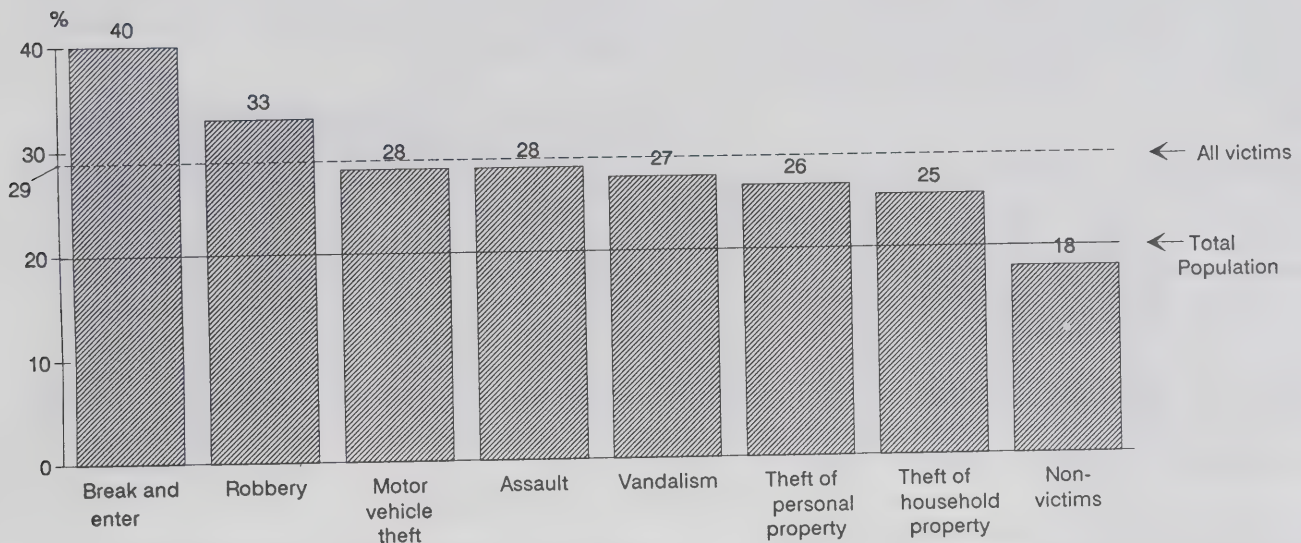
TEXT TABLE C.

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Region, Canada

Region	Total	Increased	Decreased	Same	Don't Know/ Not Stated
per cent					
Canada	100	20	8	62	9
Atlantic	100	19	8	67	6
Quebec	100	15	11	64	10
Ontario	100	22	7	61	11
Prairies	100	22	6	65	7
British Columbia	100	27	7	57	9

Figure J

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Perceived an Increase in Level of Crime in their Neighbourhood in 1987 by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada

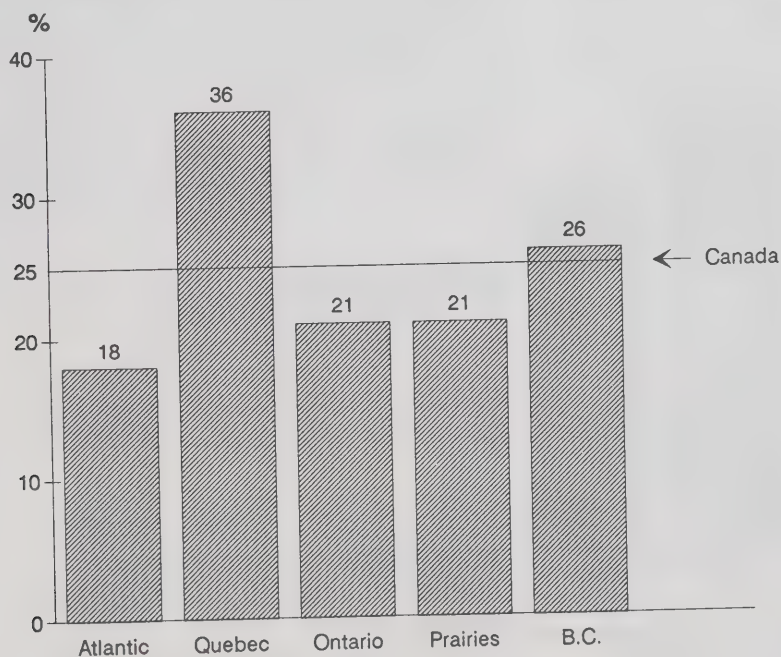


(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

Figure K

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe(1) Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Region, Canada



(1) Combines the categories of "very unsafe" and "somewhat unsafe".

General Social Survey, 1988

item varied by region. Fear of crime responses were most frequently given by Quebec residents (36%) and least frequently given by Atlantic residents (18%).¹

Relationships involving three well established correlates of feelings of safety - sex, age and urban/rural residence - are described in Table 15. Urban residents are more fearful than are those who reside in rural areas and in both urban and rural populations, females are more than three times as likely as males to indicate that they feel unsafe.

The data also indicate that there is no clear uniform effect associated with age, although there is a strong effect associated with being elderly. For all sex and residential combinations, those 65 years and over are more likely than other age groups to express feelings of a lack of safety. For urban males, there is a gradual increase in fear levels as the age of Canadians increases. However, in the case of rural males and urban and rural females, the relationship is curvilinear with the 25-44 age group indicating the least fear.

The additive effects of sex, age and residence are considerable and produce sizable differences across subgroups

of the population. Elderly urban females, for instance, are 11 times as likely as rural males aged 25-44 to indicate that they do not feel safe walking alone after dark.

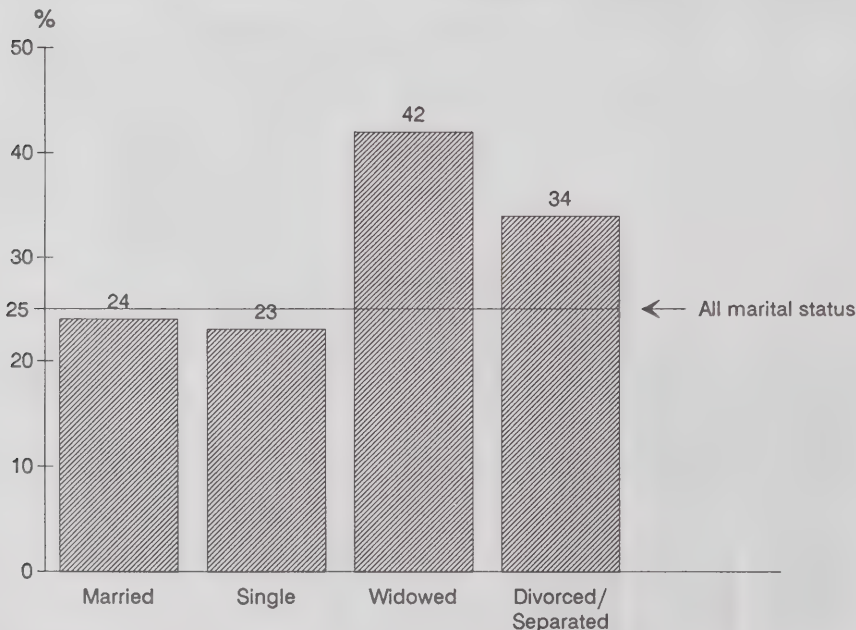
Figure L indicates that perceptions of safety are also affected by marital status with those who are widowed, divorced or separated reporting the most fear. The effect of the former variable may, in part, reflect the influence of age and sex.

Finally, Figure M illustrates the relationship between perceptions of safety and type of victimization. Victims whose most serious victimization during the survey year was break and enter are most likely to indicate a fear for personal safety while walking alone after dark (33%) followed by victims of robbery (31%) and theft of household property (29%). The difference between non-victims and assault victims is slight (1%). Those who have been the victims of motor vehicle theft, theft of personal property or vandalism are less rather than more afraid than non-victims.

Crimes Of Most Concern

In addition to perceptions of neighbourhood crime,

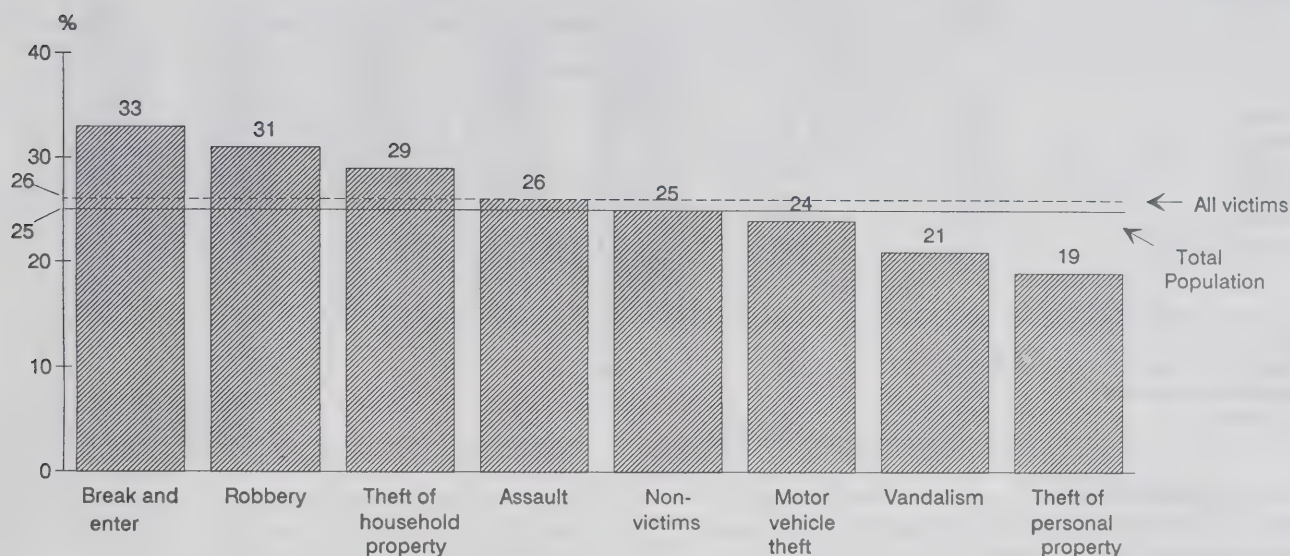
Figure L
Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe(1) Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Marital Status, Canada



(1) Combines the categories of "very unsafe" and "somewhat unsafe".

Figure M

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Feel Unsafe(1) Walking Alone in their Neighbourhood at Night by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(2), Canada, 1987



(1) Combines the categories "very unsafe" and "somewhat unsafe".

(2) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

respondents were asked about the type of offence that concerns them most.

Text Table D indicates that, of the three specific crimes about which they were asked, Canadians are most concerned about attack or the threat of attack (42%), and least concerned about damage to personal or household belongings (15%) with concern about theft of personal or household belongings occupying an intermediate position (36%). Only 6% indicated that "something else" was of greatest concern to them.

This rank-order of concerns is replicated in the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions while theft and attack are of equal concern in the Prairie provinces. Theft is of greatest concern in British Columbia. The concern about attack was expressed most frequently by Ontario residents (47%) and least frequently by Atlantic residents (34%).

Table 16 shows the distribution of responses to this question across sex, age and urban/rural residence groups. Among the general population, the concern about attack declines with age: 49% of those between the ages of 15 and 24 are most concerned with attack compared to 37% of those 45 years and over. Theft, on the other hand, is

of greater concern to adults over the age of 25 than to younger Canadians.

When gender groups are compared, females at all age levels are more likely to indicate that they are concerned about attack than males who are more likely to be concerned about theft and damage to property. Women in both urban and rural locations are nearly twice as likely as their male counterparts to express concern about physical violence. In general, the concern about attack is associated with urban residence while the concern about theft and damage is greater among rural residents.

The concern about attack is greatest for young urban females (69%) and lowest among elderly rural males (15%). Urban males aged 45 to 64 are most concerned about theft (51%) and urban females between the ages of 15 and 24 are least concerned about this crime (21%). With respect to damage to personal or household property, elderly rural males are most likely to indicate that they are concerned (23%) while young urban females express the least concern (6%).

The effects of victimization on the level of concern with particular crimes is not clear-cut. Similar proportions of victims and those who had not been victimized during the

TEXT TABLE D.

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Region then Marital Status, Canada

Region then Marital Status	Total	Attack or threat of attack	Theft of household or personal belongings	Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings	Something else	Not stated
per cent						
Canada	100	42	36	15	6	1
Atlantic	100	34	32	17	14	3
Quebec	100	44	34	16	6	--
Ontario	100	47	34	14	4	1
Prairies	100	38	39	17	5	2
British Columbia	100	36	44	15	4	--
Married or common law	100	40	38	16	5	1
Single	100	46	33	15	5	1
Widow or widower	100	48	29	11	9	4
Separated or divorced	100	46	34	14	5	--
Not stated	100	59	--	--	--	--

reference period indicated a concern about attack (Figure N). Victims of non-violent victimization were more likely than other groups to indicate a concern about theft. Victims of both violent and non-violent crimes were marginally more likely than non-victims to express a concern about damage to property.

DISCUSSION

The findings discussed in this section are consistent with a large body of research on public perceptions of crime. The general tendency, for instance, for people to view local crime as relatively non-serious and to view neighbourhood crime rates as stable has been extensively documented^{2,3}.

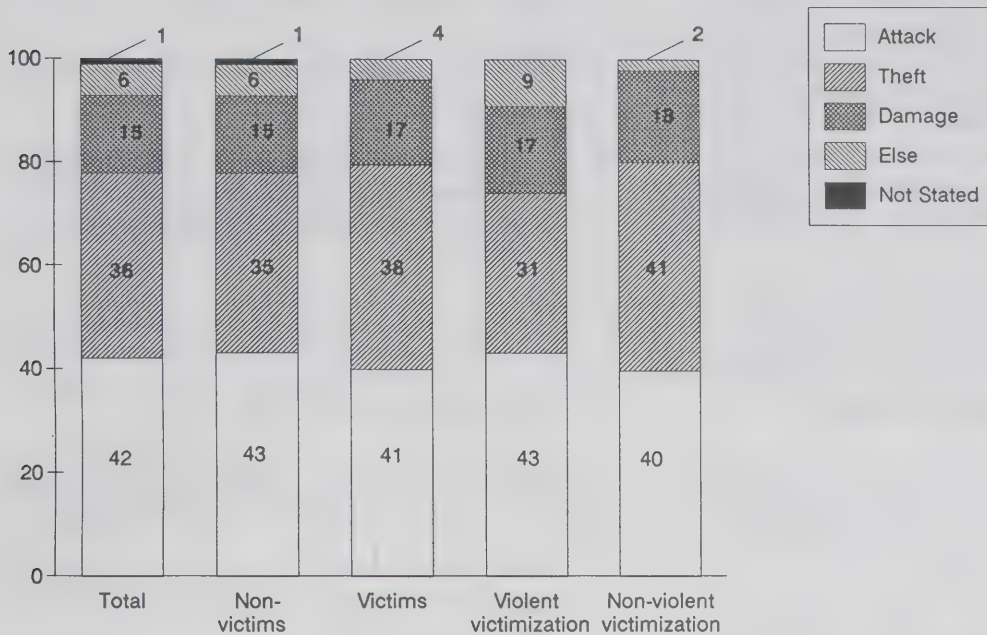
One implication of this finding is that some Canadians may view their neighbourhoods as comparatively safe even when local crime levels do not justify such a judgement. The literature offers two accounts of the reluctance of residents of high crime neighbourhoods to acknowledge high levels of risk. First, residents may be comparing the local area to some unspecified external environment, as defined for instance in sensationalist media accounts - and by comparison, the immediate vicinity is perceived as safe and stable². Second, it has been suggested that even in the highest crime rate areas residents may underestimate the risk in order to allow themselves to proceed with the business of daily life with a minimum of psychological discomfort⁴. In any case, in the absence of ecological data, it is not possible to verify the accuracy of such perceptions.

This is not to suggest that perceptions of neighbourhood crime are necessarily unrelated to the realities of crime. It was found, for instance, that occupants of lower income households were more likely to perceive local crime rates as higher than other areas of the country. To some extent, lower household income is indicative of residence in lower socio-economic status neighbourhoods; the higher crime rates characteristic of such neighbourhoods⁵ may be reflected in residents' perceptions. Similarly, it was found that perceptions of higher local crime rates were associated with residence in urban areas where crime rates are generally higher⁶ and with direct personal experience with victimization.

The findings relating to fear of crime are also consistent with previous research. That women, the elderly and urban dwellers tend to exhibit the highest fear levels has been reported by many investigators^{2,7-13}. In addition, experience with particularly threatening forms of criminal victimization have been shown to increase fear^{2,10,14,15}. Although the issue is not investigated here, previous research has shown that the effects of these victimization variables on fear is suppressed by the variables age and sex since women and the elderly tend to express higher levels of fear but have fewer victimization experiences.

While the social distribution of fear revealed in this study is largely consistent with previous research, the levels of fear revealed by the GSS are somewhat lower than those found by the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, conducted in 1982. That study, employing the same item used in the GSS and combining "somewhat" and "very" unsafe responses, estimated that 40% of the total

Figure N
Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern
by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987



(1) Most serious victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

population (18% of males, 56% of females and 59% of the elderly) are fearful. The GSS findings place the percentage of fearful Canadians at 25% of the total population (11% of males, 39% of females and 37% of the elderly). These differences may be explained in part in terms of changes in Canadian society over the five-year period between the surveys. More importantly, however,

the CUVS studied only the urban populations of seven major cities while the GSS surveyed not only the residents of these cities but also of smaller cities and towns as well as rural areas. Nevertheless, levels of fear are considerably lower among the urban population sampled by the GSS than those revealed by the CUVS.

NOTES

1. It was suggested by one reviewer that English and French expressions for feelings of safety were not equivalent and that the resulting French translation may partially explain these differences. There was however no consensus on this view. There was earlier support for the finding of high fear levels in Quebec from the CUVS where it was found that, compared to the other cities surveyed, Montréal had the highest proportion of residents who reported feeling unsafe walking alone in their own neighbourhood after dark.
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TABLE 12

Population 15 years and Over by Perceived Level of Crime in Neighbourhood Compared to Other Areas by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence and age group	Total population		Perceived level of crime in neighbourhood compared to other areas							
			Higher		About the same		Lower		Don't know/not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
All areas										
All age groups	20,194	100	1,663	8	5,941	29	11,445	57	1,146	6
15 – 24	4,076	100	329	8	1,109	27	2,477	61	161	4
25 – 44	8,505	100	722	8	2,517	30	4,842	57	423	5
45 – 64	4,964	100	428	9	1,467	30	2,765	56	304	6
65 +	2,650	100	184	7	846	32	1,361	51	257	10
Urban										
All age groups	13,287	100	1,334	10	4,278	32	6,980	53	696	5
15 – 24	2,765	100	261	9	832	30	1,560	56	112	4
25 – 44	5,847	100	604	10	1,890	32	3,094	53	258	4
45 – 64	3,089	100	335	11	987	32	1,569	51	197	6
65 +	1,587	100	133	8	569	36	755	48	129	8
Rural										
All age groups	4,977	100	177	4	1,071	22	3,539	71	190	4
15 – 24	1,027	100	44	4	186	18	772	75	25	2
25 – 44	2,060	100	74	4	411	20	1,494	73	81	4
45 – 64	1,281	100	37	3	311	24	874	68	58	5
65 +	609	100	--	--	163	27	399	65	--	--
Not stated										
All age groups	1,930	100	152	8	592	31	926	48	260	13
15 – 24	284	100	--	--	92	33	144	51	--	--
25 – 44	598	100	44	7	216	36	253	42	84	14
45 – 64	594	100	56	9	169	28	321	54	49	8
65 +	454	100	30	7	114	25	207	46	103	23

TABLE 13

Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence and age group	Total population		Perceived change in level of crime in neighbourhood in 1987							
			Increased		Decreased		Same		Don't know/not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
All areas										
All age groups	20,194	100	4,136	20	1,611	8	12,551	62	1,895	9
15 - 24	4,076	100	878	22	435	11	2,347	58	416	10
25 - 44	8,505	100	1,718	20	555	7	5,414	64	818	10
45 - 64	4,964	100	1,007	20	450	9	3,105	63	401	8
65 +	2,650	100	533	20	171	6	1,685	64	261	10
Urban										
All age groups	13,287	100	3,038	23	1,090	8	7,845	59	1,313	10
15 - 24	2,765	100	617	22	312	11	1,546	56	290	10
25 - 44	5,847	100	1,328	23	395	7	3,511	60	614	10
45 - 64	3,089	100	730	24	285	9	1,810	59	264	9
65 +	1,587	100	363	23	98	6	979	62	146	9
Rural										
All age groups	4,977	100	785	16	380	8	3,560	72	252	5
15 - 24	1,027	100	212	21	90	9	669	65	56	5
25 - 44	2,060	100	322	16	113	5	1,524	74	102	5
45 - 64	1,281	100	170	13	125	10	924	72	61	5
65 +	609	100	81	13	53	9	443	73	33	5
Not stated										
All age groups	1,930	100	313	16	141	7	1,146	59	330	17
15 - 24	284	100	48	17	33	12	133	47	70	25
25 - 44	598	100	69	12	47	8	379	63	102	17
45 - 64	594	100	106	18	40	7	372	63	76	13
65 +	454	100	89	20	--	--	263	58	82	18

TABLE 14

Population 15 Years and Over by Perceived Change in Level of Crime in Neighbourhood in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Household Income, Canada

Urban/rural residence and household income	Total population		Perceived change in level of crime in neighbourhood in 1987							
			Increased		Decreased		Same		Don't know/not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(No. in thousands)									
All areas										
All income groups	20,194	100	4,136	20	1,611	8	12,551	62	1,895	9
Less than \$15,000	2,605	100	498	19	256	10	1,569	60	283	11
\$15,000 – \$29,999	4,165	100	812	20	336	8	2,706	65	311	7
\$30,000 – \$39,999	3,279	100	669	20	266	8	2,095	64	248	8
\$40,000 – \$59,999	3,740	100	812	22	265	7	2,403	64	261	7
\$60,000 or more	2,501	100	563	23	160	6	1,573	63	205	8
Don't know/not stated	3,904	100	781	20	329	8	2,206	57	588	15
Urban										
All income groups	13,287	100	3,038	23	1,090	8	7,845	59	1,313	10
Less than \$15,000	1,564	100	337	22	143	9	887	57	197	13
\$15,000 – \$29,999	2,602	100	572	22	198	8	1,601	62	231	9
\$30,000 – \$39,999	2,204	100	495	22	206	9	1,329	60	175	8
\$40,000 – \$59,999	2,746	100	664	24	207	8	1,659	60	215	8
\$60,000 or more	1,888	100	422	22	132	7	1,153	61	181	10
Don't know/not stated	2,283	100	548	24	203	9	1,218	53	314	14
Rural										
All income groups	4,977	100	785	16	380	8	3,560	72	252	5
Less than \$15,000	753	100	103	14	101	13	507	67	42	6
\$15,000 – \$29,999	1,322	100	200	15	129	10	954	72	39	3
\$30,000 – \$39,999	820	100	145	18	39	5	594	72	42	5
\$40,000 – \$59,999	815	100	135	17	49	6	610	75	--	--
\$60,000 or more	501	100	106	21	--	--	363	72	--	--
Don't know/not stated	766	100	95	12	40	5	532	69	99	13
Not stated										
All income groups	1,930	100	313	16	141	7	1,146	59	330	17
Less than \$15,000	288	100	57	20	--	--	176	61	43	15
\$15,000 – \$29,999	241	100	41	17	--	--	151	63	41	17
\$30,000 – \$39,999	255	100	29	12	--	--	172	68	32	12
\$40,000 – \$59,999	179	100	--	--	--	--	133	74	25	14
\$60,000 or more	112	100	34	31	--	--	57	51	--	--
Don't know/not stated	854	100	138	16	86	10	456	53	174	20

TABLE 15

Population 15 Years and Over by Feelings of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood at Night
by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence, sex and age group	Total population		Feelings of safety walking alone at night in neighbourhood											
			Very safe		Reasonably safe		Unsafe						Don't know/ not stated	
							Total unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
All areas														
Both sexes														
All age groups	20,194	100	8,084	40	6,603	33	5,116	25	3,363	17	1,753	9	391	2
15 - 24	4,076	100	1,655	41	1,358	33	1,049	26	724	18	325	8	--	--
25 - 44	8,505	100	3,679	43	2,926	34	1,837	22	1,270	15	567	7	63	1
45 - 64	4,964	100	2,058	41	1,575	32	1,242	25	810	16	431	9	89	2
65 +	2,650	100	691	26	745	28	988	37	559	21	429	16	226	9
Males														
All age groups	9,905	100	5,747	58	2,911	29	1,137	11	854	9	283	3	110	1
15 - 24	2,081	100	1,277	61	613	29	188	9	135	6	52	3	--	--
25 - 44	4,243	100	2,599	61	1,241	29	386	9	309	7	77	2	--	--
45 - 64	2,445	100	1,404	57	696	28	318	13	236	10	82	3	27	1
65 +	1,136	100	467	41	360	32	245	22	174	15	71	6	63	6
Females														
All age groups	10,289	100	2,336	23	3,692	36	3,980	39	2,509	24	1,470	14	281	3
15 - 24	1,995	100	379	19	745	37	861	43	589	30	273	14	--	--
25 - 44	4,262	100	1,080	25	1,684	40	1,452	34	961	23	490	12	46	1
45 - 64	2,518	100	654	26	879	35	924	37	575	23	349	14	62	2
65 +	1,514	100	224	15	384	25	743	49	385	25	359	24	163	11
Urban														
Both sexes														
All age groups	13,287	100	4,733	36	4,657	35	3,699	28	2,454	18	1,245	9	198	1
15 - 24	2,765	100	992	36	966	35	807	29	540	20	267	10	--	--
25 - 44	5,847	100	2,270	39	2,145	37	1,390	24	961	16	428	7	42	1
45 - 64	3,089	100	1,133	37	1,068	35	836	27	567	18	268	9	53	2
65 +	1,587	100	338	21	479	30	667	42	385	24	281	18	104	7
Males														
All age groups	6,372	100	3,500	55	2,052	32	770	12	588	9	182	3	50	1
15 - 24	1,370	100	780	57	461	34	129	9	86	6	43	3	--	--
25 - 44	2,822	100	1,672	59	859	30	285	10	225	8	61	2	--	--
45 - 64	1,485	100	805	54	484	33	183	12	151	10	32	2	--	--
65 +	694	100	242	35	249	36	172	25	125	18	47	7	31	4
Females														
All age groups	6,916	100	1,233	18	2,605	38	2,929	42	1,866	27	1,063	15	148	2
15 - 24	1,395	100	212	15	505	36	678	49	454	33	224	16	--	--
25 - 44	3,025	100	598	20	1,286	43	1,105	37	737	24	368	12	36	1
45 - 64	1,604	100	327	20	584	36	653	41	416	26	236	15	40	2
65 +	892	100	96	11	230	26	494	55	260	29	234	26	73	8

TABLE 15

Population 15 Years and Over by Feelings of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood at Night by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada – concluded

Urban/rural residence, sex and age group	Total population		Feelings of safety walking alone at night in neighbourhood											
			Very safe		Reasonably safe		Unsafe						Don't know/ not stated	
							Total unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
Rural														
Both sexes														
All age groups	4,977	100	2,650	53	1,382	28	885	18	604	12	281	6	60	1
15 – 24	1,027	100	548	53	290	28	185	18	152	15	33	3	--	--
25 – 44	2,060	100	1,163	56	584	28	303	15	204	10	99	5	--	--
45 – 64	1,281	100	697	54	329	26	243	19	142	11	101	8	--	--
65 +	609	100	242	40	179	29	153	25	105	17	48	8	35	6
Males														
All age groups	2,500	100	1,741	70	556	22	190	8	138	6	52	2	--	--
15 – 24	544	100	404	74	93	17	47	9	41	7	--	--	--	--
25 – 44	1,070	100	745	70	271	25	53	5	47	4	--	--	--	--
45 – 64	637	100	447	70	131	21	59	9	26	4	32	5	--	--
65 +	249	100	145	58	61	25	32	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females														
All age groups	2,477	100	909	37	826	33	694	28	466	19	229	9	48	2
15 – 24	483	100	143	30	197	41	139	29	111	23	27	6	--	--
25 – 44	990	100	419	42	313	32	250	25	158	16	92	9	--	--
45 – 64	644	100	249	39	198	31	184	29	116	18	68	11	--	--
65 +	360	100	98	27	118	33	121	34	80	22	41	11	--	--
Not stated														
Both sexes														
All age groups	1,930	100	701	36	564	29	532	28	305	16	227	12	133	7
15 – 24	284	100	116	41	102	36	56	20	32	11	--	--	--	--
25 – 44	598	100	245	41	197	33	144	24	104	17	40	7	--	--
45 – 64	594	100	228	38	179	30	163	27	100	17	63	11	--	--
65 +	454	100	111	25	87	19	168	37	69	15	100	22	87	19
Males														
All age groups	1,033	100	506	49	302	29	176	17	128	12	48	5	48	5
15 – 24	166	100	92	55	59	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 – 44	351	100	182	52	112	32	48	14	38	11	--	--	--	--
45 – 64	324	100	152	47	82	25	76	24	58	18	--	--	--	--
65 +	192	100	81	42	50	26	41	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females														
All age groups	897	100	195	22	262	29	356	40	177	20	179	20	84	9
15 – 24	118	100	--	--	43	37	45	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 – 44	247	100	63	26	85	35	97	39	67	27	30	12	--	--
45 – 64	270	100	77	28	97	36	87	32	42	16	44	16	--	--
65 +	262	100	31	12	36	14	128	49	44	17	83	32	67	25

TABLE 16
Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence, sex and age group	Total population		Crime of most concern									
			Attack or threat of attack		Theft of household or personal belongings		Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings		Something else		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)												
All areas												
Both sexes												
All age groups	20,194	100	8,532	42	7,254	36	3,065	15	1,116	6	226	1
15 - 24	4,076	100	2,011	49	1,276	31	588	14	187	5	--	--
25 - 44	8,505	100	3,688	43	3,032	36	1,293	15	423	5	68	1
45 - 64	4,964	100	1,858	37	1,992	40	767	15	289	6	58	1
65 +	2,650	100	975	37	954	36	418	16	216	8	86	3
Males												
All age groups	9,905	100	2,907	29	4,273	43	1,955	20	653	7	118	1
15 - 24	2,081	100	708	34	831	40	430	21	110	5	--	--
25 - 44	4,243	100	1,331	31	1,755	41	836	20	276	7	45	1
45 - 64	2,445	100	594	24	1,201	49	452	19	166	7	32	1
65 +	1,136	100	274	24	485	43	237	21	101	9	38	3
Females												
All age groups	10,289	100	5,626	55	2,982	29	1,110	11	463	5	108	1
15 - 24	1,995	100	1,303	65	445	22	158	8	77	4	--	--
25 - 44	4,262	100	2,357	55	1,277	30	457	11	148	3	--	--
45 - 64	2,518	100	1,264	50	791	31	314	12	123	5	26	1
65 +	1,514	100	701	46	469	31	181	12	115	8	47	3
Urban												
Both sexes												
All age groups	13,287	100	6,038	45	4,727	36	1,878	14	545	4	99	1
15 - 24	2,765	100	1,451	52	837	30	362	13	104	4	--	--
25 - 44	5,847	100	2,706	46	2,048	35	807	14	241	4	44	1
45 - 64	3,089	100	1,267	41	1,211	39	461	15	121	4	30	1
65 +	1,587	100	614	39	632	40	247	16	79	5	--	--
Males												
All age groups	6,372	100	2,003	31	2,799	44	1,208	19	313	5	48	1
15 - 24	1,370	100	494	36	543	40	280	20	51	4	--	--
25 - 44	2,822	100	948	34	1,169	41	523	19	153	5	29	1
45 - 64	1,485	100	383	26	752	51	262	18	76	5	--	--
65 +	694	100	177	25	336	48	143	21	33	5	--	--
Females												
All age groups	6,916	100	4,035	58	1,928	28	670	10	232	3	51	1
15 - 24	1,395	100	957	69	294	21	83	6	53	4	--	--
25 - 44	3,025	100	1,758	58	879	29	284	9	89	3	--	--
45 - 64	1,604	100	883	55	458	29	199	12	45	3	--	--
65 +	892	100	437	49	296	33	104	12	46	5	--	--

TABLE 16

Population 15 Years and Over by Crime of Most Concern by Urban/Rural Residence, Sex and Age Group, Canada – concluded

Urban/rural residence, sex and age group	Total population		Crime of most concern									
			Attack or threat of attack		Theft of household or personal belongings		Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings		Something else		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)												
Rural												
Both sexes												
All age groups	4,977	100	1,706	34	1,953	39	873	18	377	8	67	1
15 – 24	1,027	100	415	40	366	36	189	18	55	5	—	—
25 – 44	2,060	100	704	34	813	39	381	19	144	7	—	—
45 – 64	1,281	100	420	33	560	44	183	14	107	8	—	—
65 +	609	100	167	27	215	35	120	20	72	12	35	6
Males												
All age groups	2,500	100	588	24	1,126	45	526	21	221	9	38	2
15 – 24	544	100	155	28	234	43	120	22	35	6	—	—
25 – 44	1,070	100	248	23	481	45	238	22	92	9	—	—
45 – 64	637	100	149	23	312	49	110	17	60	9	—	—
65 +	249	100	37	15	99	40	57	23	34	14	—	—
Females												
All age groups	2,477	100	1,117	45	827	33	347	14	156	6	29	1
15 – 24	483	100	260	54	132	27	69	14	—	—	—	—
25 – 44	990	100	456	46	332	33	143	14	52	5	—	—
45 – 64	644	100	271	42	248	38	73	11	46	7	—	—
65 +	360	100	130	36	116	32	62	17	38	11	—	—
Not stated												
Both sexes												
All age groups	1,930	100	789	41	574	30	314	16	193	10	60	3
15 – 24	284	100	145	51	73	26	36	13	28	10	—	—
25 – 44	598	100	278	47	172	29	104	17	38	6	—	—
45 – 64	594	100	172	29	222	37	122	21	62	10	—	—
65 +	454	100	194	43	107	24	52	11	65	14	36	8
Males												
All age groups	1,033	100	315	31	347	34	221	21	118	11	31	3
15 – 24	166	100	59	35	54	32	30	18	—	—	—	—
25 – 44	351	100	134	38	105	30	74	21	31	9	—	—
45 – 64	324	100	62	19	137	42	80	25	30	9	—	—
65 +	192	100	60	31	51	26	37	19	34	18	—	—
Females												
All age groups	897	100	473	53	227	25	93	10	75	8	28	3
15 – 24	118	100	86	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 – 44	247	100	144	58	66	27	30	12	—	—	—	—
45 – 64	270	100	110	41	85	32	42	16	32	12	—	—
65 +	262	100	133	51	56	22	—	—	31	12	26	10

3.2 KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

HIGHLIGHTS

- With respect to four dimensions of police service - enforcement of laws, promptness in responding to calls, approachability, and the provision of crime prevention information - at least one-half of Canadians perceive local police to be doing a "good job".
- Canadians who are older, those who have had recent contact with the police and those who have not been victims of violence are more likely to provide positive assessments of the police.
- Overall, Canadians' views of the courts appear to be less positive than their views of the police.
- A majority of Canadians (62%) perceive the sentences handed down by the courts to be "not severe enough" and only 2% of Canadians perceive sentences to be "too severe"; 24% perceive sentences to be appropriate.
- When asked about programs intended to provide victim support or compensation, Canadians are most familiar with direct victim services such as shelters for battered women or sexual assault centres and least familiar with reconciliation programs.
- Elderly Canadians and those with lower levels of education are less likely than younger Canadians or those with higher education to be familiar with victim programs.
- Crime victims are more likely than non-victims to indicate familiarity with victim programs.

METHODS

Items intended to assess respondents' perceptions of the criminal justice system are found in Section A of the GSS 3-2 questionnaire. The items relate to three broad dimensions of criminal justice.

The first set of questions concerns the police. Respondents were asked to rate the local police force as doing a "good job", "average job" or "poor job" with respect to four dimensions of police activity: enforcing laws, responding promptly to calls, being approachable and easy

to talk to, and supplying crime prevention information (A7). These items were used in the 1982 Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, allowing a comparison to be made between the findings of the two studies.

The second set of questions relates to perceptions of the courts (A8). Respondents were asked whether or not the criminal courts do a "good job", "average job" or "poor job" of providing justice quickly, helping crime victims, determining the guilt or innocence of accused persons, and protecting the rights of accused persons. Respondents were also asked to provide an opinion of sentences handed down by the courts as "too severe", "about right" or "not severe enough" (A9).

Finally, respondents were asked about their familiarity with a broad range of programs intended to assist crime victims (A10). These programs included: restitution, direct victim services, reconciliation, compensation, civil court awards and insurance payments.

The variables discussed in this section utilize person-weighted estimates.

FINDINGS

Perceptions of the Police

The data in Table 17 indicate that, with respect to all four areas of police activity about which respondents were asked, at least one-half of Canadians provide a positive assessment. The items relating to enforcing laws and being approachable were most likely to receive positive responses (60% and 66% respectively). Fifty-six per cent of Canadians indicated that the police are doing a good job of supplying crime prevention information and 50% rated police as doing a good job in responding promptly to calls.

The table suggests that, while there are variations across regions, the police are not consistently viewed more favourably overall in one region of the country than another. In all cases, however, the overall picture is largely positive. With only one exception, the numbers suggest that at least one-half of Canadians in all regions of the country, and with respect to all areas of activity, perceive the police to be doing a good job. The exception is that only 43% of Prairie residents rate the police as doing a good job in responding to calls promptly. This table also suggests that the differences among male and female residents in all regions of the country are minimal.

Table 18 provides data relating to age, contact with the

police and perceptions of police performance. With respect to all items, the data suggest that age is positively related to rating police performance in favourable terms. The minimum increase across age groups in the number providing positive assessments is 13 percentage points in the case of the crime prevention item. With respect to this item and the item relating to approachability, the increases level off at age 45. For the remaining items, there are additional increases associated with the 65-plus age group.

While the effects are small, it appears that, in general, contact with the police increases the likelihood of a positive assessment. These effects are smallest and least consistent within the 15-24 year age group. With respect to the items concerning responding to calls and approachability, for those over age 24, the effect of contact is to increase the number of positive ratings by between six and eight percentage points.

Figure O demonstrates the relationship between perceptions of the police and victimization type. In general, victims of violence are less likely than victims of property crime and non-victims to view the police as doing a good job. The largest difference in this respect concerns the law enforcement item: 44% of victims of violence, 56% of victims of property crime and 62% of non-victims perceive the police to be doing a good job of enforcing the law.

Perceptions of the Courts

Respondents were also asked a similar series of questions about their perceptions of the courts. The data suggest that, overall, Canadians' views of the courts are less positive than their views of the police.

As indicated in Text Table E, Canadians are most likely to express positive views about the ability of the courts to protect the rights of accused persons (44%) and least likely to say that the courts do a good job of distributing justice quickly (14%). The data relating to regional differences suggest that, as was the case with respect to assessment of the police, it is not possible to identify strong patterns of regional variation.

The distribution of perceptions of the courts across sex and age groups is found in Table 19. The relationship with age is not straightforward. In the case of items relating to providing justice and helping victims, positive responses are most likely to be provided by those age 15-24 and by the elderly. Positive responses relating to the ability of the courts to determine guilt decline with advancing age. Responses to the question about protecting the rights of accused persons show less variation, but the middle age groups - those aged 25 to 64 - are most likely to rate the courts as doing a good job.

Differences across sex groups are not apparent with respect to the items that focus on the distribution of justice and victim assistance; however, males are more likely than females to provide positive responses to the remaining items. The largest differences in this regard involve the elderly. For example, 51% of elderly males but only 33% of elderly females perceive the courts to be doing a good job of protecting the rights of the accused.

Figure P shows the distribution of perceptions of the performance of the courts by victim status. Victims (of both violent and non-violent crimes) are less likely than non-victims to state that the courts are doing a good job of providing justice and helping victims, but they are as likely or more likely than non-victims to state that

TEXTTABLE E.

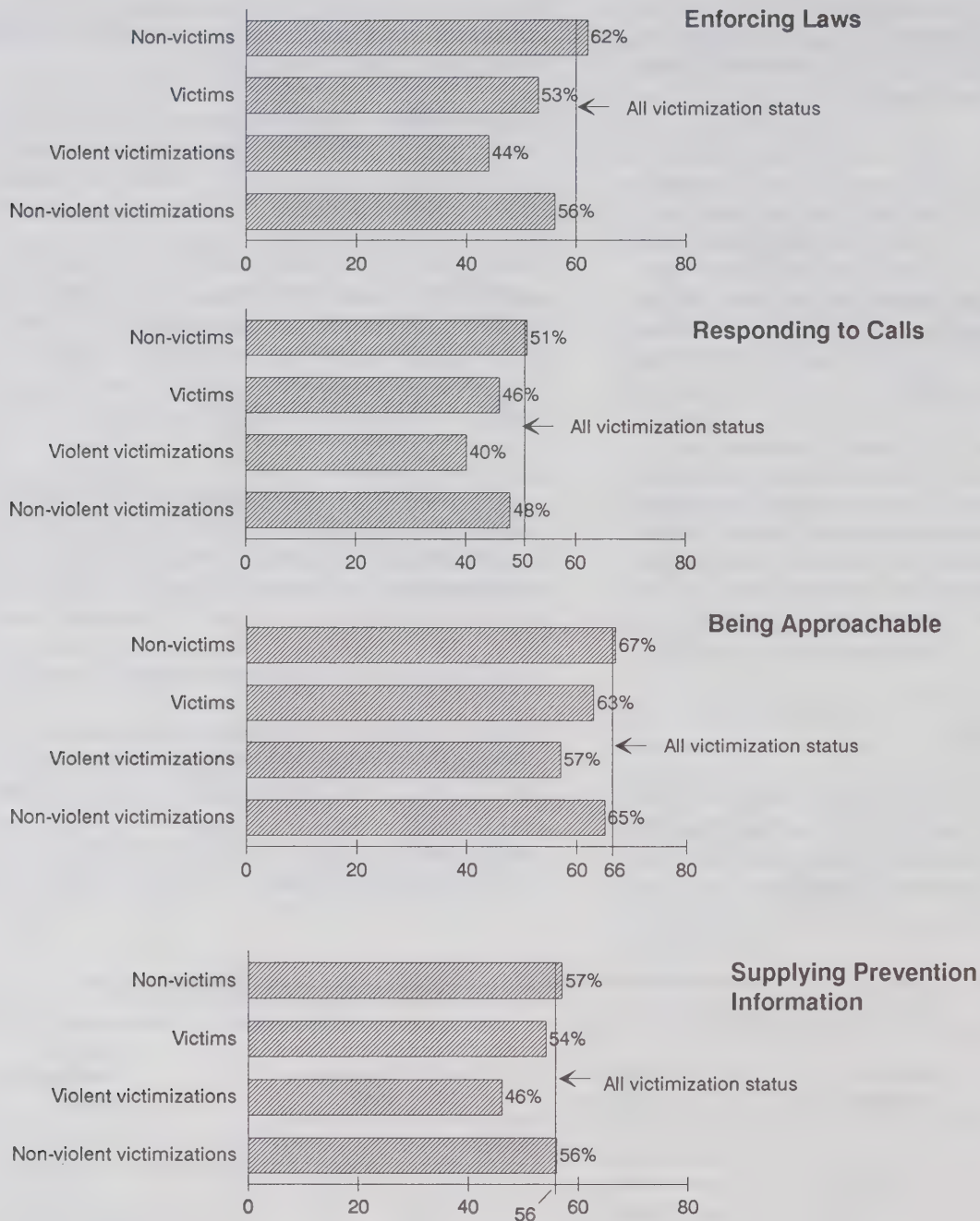
Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of the Criminal Courts Doing a "Good" Job by Region, Canada

Region	Providing Justice Quickly ¹	Helping the Victim ¹	Determining Guilt ¹	Protecting Rights of the Accused ¹
per cent				
Canada	14	16	25	44
Atlantic	22	21	29	44
Quebec	20	23	27	42
Ontario	10	13	23	45
Prairies	12	15	27	42
British Columbia	9	10	25	50

(¹) Only proportion who perceive criminal courts doing a "good" job shown.

Figure O

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Think Local Police are Doing a "Good" Job by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987

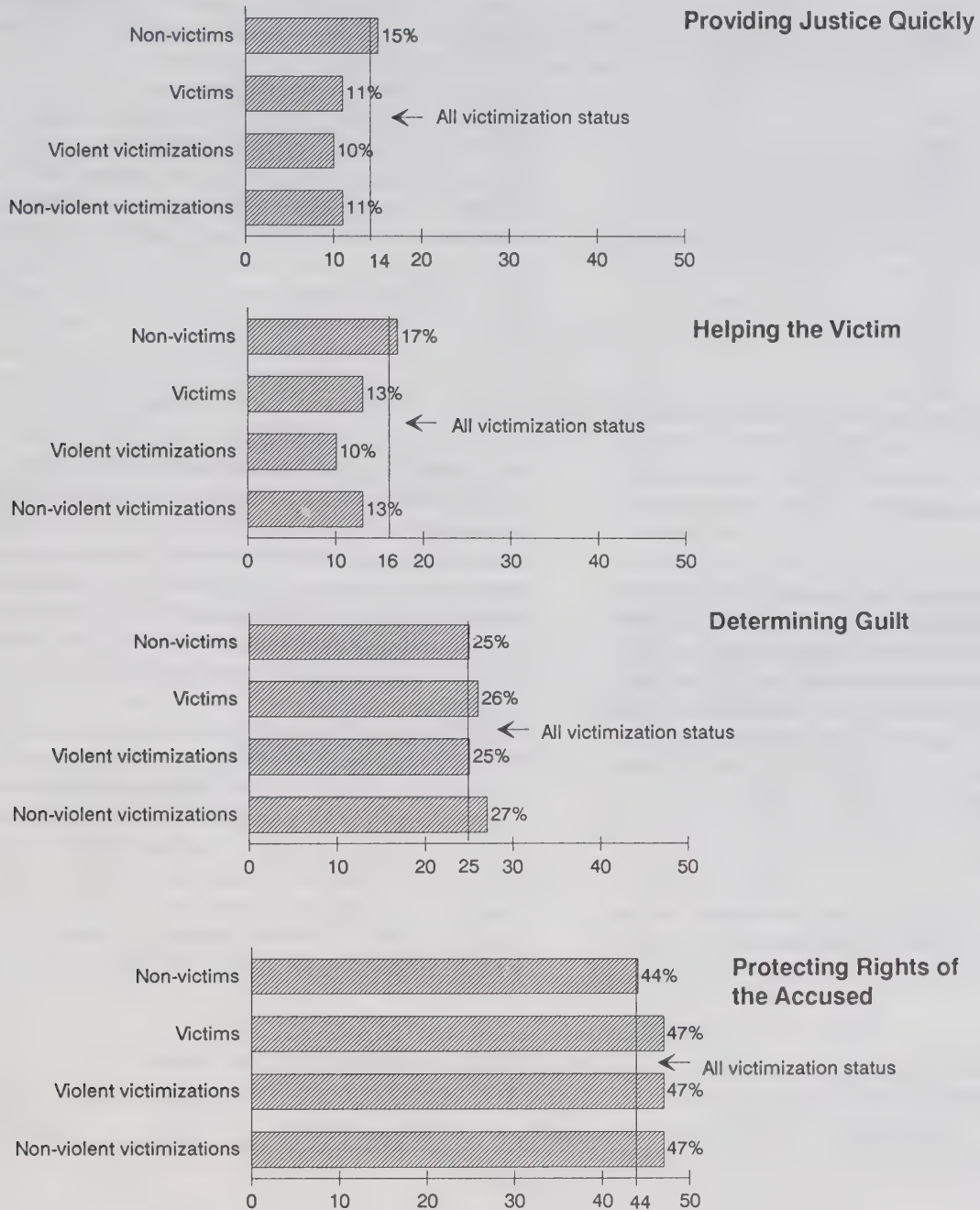


(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

Figure P

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Think Criminal Courts are Doing a "Good" Job by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987



(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

TEXT TABLE F.

Proportion of Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Perception of Sentences Handed Down by the Courts by Region then Victim Status and Type of Victimization, Canada, 1987

Region then Victim Status and Type	Total	Too Severe	About Right	Not Severe Enough	Don't Know/ Not Stated
per cent					
Canada	100	2	24	65	9
Atlantic	100	2	26	59	13
Quebec	100	3	28	64	6
Ontario	100	1	22	65	12
Prairies	100	1	24	67	9
British Columbia	100	2	22	69	7
Non-victims	100	2	24	64	10
Victims	100	2	25	68	6
Violent	100	3	25	66	6
Non-violent	100	1	25	68	6
Unclassifiable	100	--	--	82	--
Not stated	100	--	--	56	34

courts do a good job of determining guilt and protecting the rights of accused persons.

Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of sentences handed down by the courts. Data in Text Table F indicate that only 2% of Canadians perceive sentences to be "too severe" while the majority (65%) perceive them to be not severe enough. About one-quarter judge court sentences to be "about right". This pattern is consistent across regions. The data in Text Table F also indicate that victimization status has little effect on perceptions of sentence severity.

Victim Assistance

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were familiar with a variety of victim assistance programs.

Text Table G suggests that, of the items listed, Canadians are most likely to indicate that they had heard of "victim services" (90%) and least likely to be familiar with reconciliation programs (31%). While the pattern is not completely unequivocal, it appears that residents of British Columbia have the greatest familiarity with the range of victim programs about which they were asked, and that Atlantic residents are least likely to be aware of these programs.

Table 20 provides data relevant to relationships among sex, education level and positive awareness with victim assistance programs. In general, the data indicate that knowledge of these services increases with educational attainment. Those with some secondary education or less were least likely to indicate familiarity with any of the programs listed. The data relevant to variation across gender groups suggest that males are generally more

TEXT TABLE G.

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Region, Canada

Region	Restitution ¹	Victim Service ¹	Reconciliation ¹	Compensation ¹	Civil Award ¹	Insurance Payment ¹
per cent						
Canada	39	90	31	44	59	73
Atlantic	37	85	27	33	54	64
Quebec	32	91	36	39	45	78
Ontario	41	88	26	49	64	71
Prairies	42	91	32	41	63	72
British Columbia	48	94	34	53	72	75

(1) Only proportion indicating awareness shown.

likely than females to indicate knowledge of the programs. These differences, however, are not large and do not hold for all levels of educational attainment.

Findings relating to age and urban/rural residence are found in Table 21. With respect to all forms of assistance, those aged 65 and over are least likely to indicate positive awareness with victim assistance programs. In general, knowledge of victim services is greatest among Canadians between the ages of 25 and 44. The item relating to insurance payments is an exception to this general pattern. With respect to this item, the youngest Canadians are most likely to provide affirmative responses, with the proportion declining steadily thereafter. To the extent that there are urban-rural differences, those who reside in urban areas tend to be more familiar with these types of programs. The strongest differences concern the items relating to compensation, restitution and the payment of civil awards.

The effects of urbanism and age combine to make urban dwellers between the ages of 25 and 44 the group most familiar and the rural elderly the group least familiar with the wide range of programs about which respondents were asked. Those between the ages of 25 and 44 and residing in an urban area are, in some cases, almost twice as likely as rural residents over the age of 65 to have knowledge of specific compensation programs.

In general, victims of either violent or non-violent victimization were more likely than non-victims to indicate familiarity with victim programs (Figure Q). Differences between victim groups, however, are small and inconsistent.

DISCUSSION

The tendency for Canadians to hold the police in high regard has been extensively documented¹. In this respect, the findings of the General Social Survey are consistent with those of the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey². In addition, both of these studies, like several others, reaffirm support for the conclusion that positive assessments of the police increase with age³.

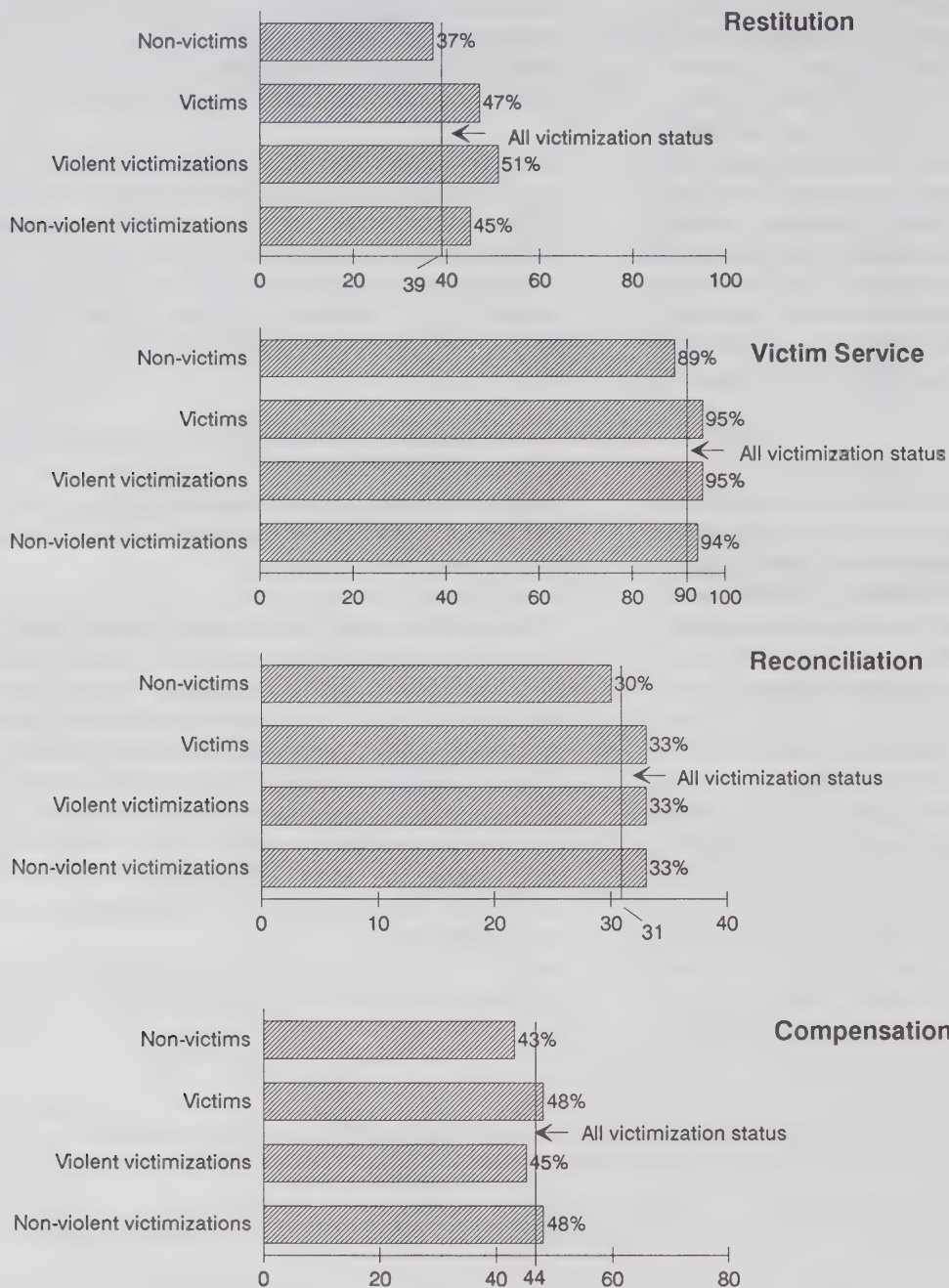
Moreover, the findings discussed in this section, which may be interpreted as suggesting that the police are more highly regarded by the public than are the courts, are also consistent with previous research^{4,5}. Such findings imply that improving relations between the public and the criminal justice system may require a more concerted effort in the case of the courts than in the case of the police.

Data discussed in this section also suggest that Canadians are generally familiar with a wide variety of victim services although the items employed do not permit an assessment of the level of familiarity, or of public attitudes toward such services.

These findings support the claim by some advocates for the elderly that older persons are less likely to be familiar with such services, and, as a result, may be less likely to make use of them⁶⁻⁸. In a related sense, the GSS findings indicate that lower socio-economic status incumbents (as measured by level of educational attainment), for whom some types of victimization risk are higher, have less familiarity with, and potentially poorer access to victim support programs which may reduce the economic, psychological and social consequences of victimization experiences.

Figure Q

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over With Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987

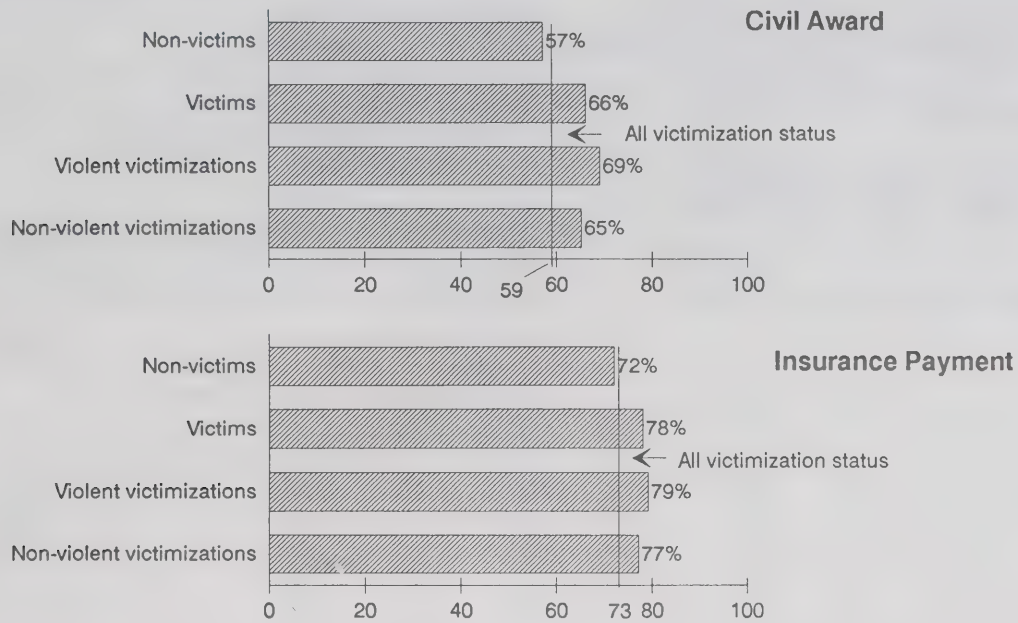


(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

Figure Q

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over With Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada, 1987 - concluded



(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

NOTES

1. Sarat, A. 1977. "Studying American Legal Culture". *Law and Society Review*, 11: 427-488.
2. Solicitor General Canada. 1985. *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 6: Criminal Victimization of Elderly Canadians*. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
3. Fattah, E.A. and V.F. Sacco. 1989. *Crime and Victimization of the Elderly*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
4. Hagan, J. 1983. *Victim's Before the Law*. Toronto: Butterworths.
5. Sacco, V.F. and B.J. Fair. 1988. "Images of Legal Control: Crime News and the Process of Organizational Legitimation". *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 13: 113-122.
6. Ashton, N. 1981. "Senior Citizens' Views on Crime and the Criminal Justice System" in D. Lester (ed.). *The Elderly Victim of Crime*. Springfield Ill.: Charles C. Thomas: 14-26.
7. Hamel, R. 1979. "Assisting Elderly Victims" in A.P. Goldstein, W.J. Hoyer and P.J. Monti (eds.). *Police and the Elderly*. New York: Pergamon Press: 67-85.
8. Alston, L.T. 1986. *Crime and Older Americans*. Springfield Ill.: Charles C. Thomas.

TABLE 17

Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of Local Police Doing a "Good" Job by Sex and Region, Canada

Sex and region	Total population		Perception of the local police doing a good job							
			Enforcing laws(1)		Responding to calls(1)		Being approachable(1)		Supplying prevention information(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(in thousands)										
Both sexes										
Canada	20,194	100	12,137	60	10,039	50	13,329	66	11,372	56
Atlantic	1,783	100	1,121	63	912	51	1,304	73	986	55
Quebec	5,267	100	3,353	64	2,665	51	3,143	60	2,923	55
Ontario	7,413	100	4,382	59	3,778	51	4,962	67	3,939	53
Prairies	3,397	100	1,901	56	1,462	43	2,256	66	2,121	62
British Columbia	2,334	100	1,380	59	1,222	52	1,663	71	1,403	60
Males										
Canada	9,905	100	5,984	60	4,834	49	6,442	65	5,369	54
Atlantic	879	100	571	65	452	51	663	75	480	55
Quebec	2,565	100	1,656	65	1,271	50	1,511	59	1,342	52
Ontario	3,621	100	2,143	59	1,831	51	2,361	65	1,833	51
Prairies	1,692	100	942	56	702	42	1,121	66	1,054	62
British Columbia	1,148	100	671	58	578	50	787	69	659	57
Females										
Canada	10,289	100	6,154	60	5,206	51	6,887	67	6,003	59
Atlantic	905	100	549	61	460	51	641	71	506	56
Quebec	2,702	100	1,697	63	1,395	52	1,632	60	1,580	58
Ontario	3,791	100	2,238	59	1,947	51	2,601	69	2,106	56
Prairies	1,705	100	960	56	760	45	1,137	67	1,067	63
British Columbia	1,186	100	710	60	643	54	876	74	744	63

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion who perceive local police force doing a "good" job shown.

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 18

Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of Local Police Doing a "Good" Job by Age Group and Contact with Police, Canada

Age group and contact with police	Total population		Perception of the local police doing a good job							
			Enforcing laws(1)		Responding to calls(1)		Being approachable(1)		Supplying prevention information(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
All age groups										
Contact with police										
Total	20,194	100	12,137	60	10,039	50	13,329	66	11,372	56
Yes	8,758	100	5,218	60	4,491	51	6,017	69	4,887	56
No	11,418	100	6,915	61	5,545	49	7,308	64	6,482	57
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15-24										
Contact with police										
Total	4,076	100	2,131	52	1,548	38	2,307	57	1,921	47
Yes	2,079	100	1,100	53	805	39	1,195	57	952	46
No	1,997	100	1,031	52	743	37	1,112	56	969	49
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-44										
Contact with police										
Total	8,505	100	4,974	58	4,134	49	5,545	65	4,868	57
Yes	4,309	100	2,519	58	2,248	52	2,982	69	2,469	57
No	4,194	100	2,454	59	1,886	45	2,562	61	2,399	57
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45-64										
Contact with police										
Total	4,964	100	3,197	64	2,766	56	3,566	72	2,986	60
Yes	1,871	100	1,241	66	1,116	60	1,444	77	1,142	61
No	3,085	100	1,953	63	1,647	53	2,119	69	1,842	60
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +										
Contact with police										
Total	2,650	100	1,835	69	1,591	60	1,911	72	1,596	60
Yes	498	100	358	72	322	65	396	79	323	65
No	2,141	100	1,477	69	1,269	59	1,515	71	1,273	59
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion who perceive local police force doing a "good" job shown.

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 19

Population 15 Years and Over by Perception of the Criminal Courts Doing a "Good" Job by Sex and Age Group, Canada

Sex and age group	Total population		Perception of the criminal courts doing a good job							
			Providing justice quickly(1)		Helping the victim(1)		Determining guilt(1)		Protecting rights of the accused(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
Both sexes										
All age groups	20,194	100	2,781	14	3,238	16	5,105	25	8,916	44
15-24	4,076	100	739	18	956	23	1,233	30	1,751	43
25-44	8,505	100	1,045	12	1,111	13	2,092	25	3,850	45
45-64	4,964	100	616	12	693	14	1,209	24	2,232	45
65 +	2,650	100	381	14	478	18	572	22	1,083	41
Male										
All age groups	9,905	100	1,374	14	1,537	16	2,856	29	4,759	48
15-24	2,081	100	396	19	490	24	727	35	952	46
25-44	4,243	100	520	12	525	12	1,189	28	2,031	48
45-64	2,445	100	268	11	305	12	640	26	1,197	49
65 +	1,136	100	191	17	217	19	299	26	579	51
Female										
All age groups	10,289	100	1,407	14	1,701	17	2,249	22	4,157	40
15-24	1,995	100	343	17	466	23	505	25	799	40
25-44	4,262	100	526	12	586	14	903	21	1,818	43
45-64	2,518	100	348	14	388	15	569	23	1,035	41
65 +	1,514	100	191	13	262	17	272	18	505	33

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion who perceive criminal courts doing a "good" job shown.

TABLE 20

Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Sex and Education, Canada

Sex and education	Total population		Awareness of victim assistance programs											
			Restitution(1)		Victim service(1)		Reconcilia- tion(1)		Compensa- tion(1)		Civil award(1)		Insurance payment(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
Both sexes														
All education levels	20,194	100	7,936	39	18,101	90	6,201	31	8,924	44	11,913	59	14,685	73
Some secondary or less	6,529	100	1,724	26	5,355	82	1,756	27	2,207	34	3,044	47	4,298	66
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	5,172	100	2,097	41	4,777	92	1,609	31	2,380	46	3,197	62	3,828	74
Some postsecondary	3,961	100	1,783	45	3,751	95	1,252	32	1,980	50	2,666	67	3,111	79
Post sec. degree or diploma	4,140	100	2,225	54	3,954	95	1,513	37	2,233	54	2,847	69	3,263	79
Not stated	392	100	106	27	264	67	71	18	123	31	159	40	185	47
Males														
All education levels	9,905	100	4,204	42	8,789	89	3,259	33	4,685	47	6,106	62	7,343	74
Some secondary or less	3,161	100	937	30	2,575	81	975	31	1,150	36	1,571	50	2,148	68
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	2,515	100	1,165	46	2,290	91	836	33	1,258	50	1,621	64	1,879	75
Some postsecondary	2,049	100	906	44	1,908	93	644	31	1,031	50	1,366	67	1,636	80
Post sec. degree or diploma	2,001	100	1,137	57	1,902	95	787	39	1,181	59	1,470	73	1,600	80
Not stated	179	100	60	34	113	63	--	--	64	36	78	43	80	45
Females														
All education levels	10,289	100	3,732	36	9,312	91	2,942	29	4,239	41	5,807	56	7,342	71
Some secondary or less	3,368	100	788	23	2,780	83	782	23	1,057	31	1,473	44	2,150	64
Sec. grad., trade school dip., etc.	2,657	100	932	35	2,487	94	773	29	1,122	42	1,576	59	1,949	73
Some postsecondary	1,912	100	877	46	1,843	96	608	32	949	50	1,300	68	1,475	77
Post sec. degree or diploma	2,139	100	1,089	51	2,051	96	727	34	1,053	49	1,377	64	1,662	78
Not stated	213	100	46	22	151	71	53	25	59	27	81	38	105	49

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion indicating awareness shown.

TABLE 21

Population 15 Years and Over with Awareness of Victim Assistance Programs by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence and age group	Total population		Awareness of victim assistance programs											
			Restitution(1)		Victim service(1)		Reconciliation(1)		Compensation(1)		Civil award(1)		Insurance payment(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
All areas														
All age groups	20,194	100	7,936	39	18,101	90	6,201	31	8,924	44	11,913	59	14,685	73
15-24	4,076	100	1,534	38	3,770	93	1,050	26	1,495	37	2,486	61	3,284	81
25-44	8,505	100	3,791	45	7,927	93	2,896	34	4,221	50	5,435	64	6,489	76
45-64	4,964	100	1,873	38	4,339	87	1,580	32	2,230	45	2,770	56	3,387	68
65 +	2,650	100	738	28	2,065	78	675	25	978	37	1,223	46	1,525	58
Urban														
All age groups	13,287	100	5,567	42	12,271	92	4,264	32	6,272	47	8,303	62	10,005	75
15-24	2,765	100	1,073	39	2,594	94	707	26	992	36	1,725	62	2,236	81
25-44	5,847	100	2,762	47	5,518	94	2,070	35	3,092	53	3,887	66	4,572	78
45-64	3,089	100	1,266	41	2,792	90	1,037	34	1,502	49	1,852	60	2,209	72
65 +	1,587	100	465	29	1,367	86	451	28	687	43	839	53	987	62
Rural														
All age groups	4,977	100	1,806	36	4,471	90	1,529	31	1,939	39	2,751	55	3,554	71
15-24	1,027	100	348	34	945	92	279	27	402	39	626	61	833	81
25-44	2,060	100	806	39	1,944	94	702	34	868	42	1,237	60	1,551	75
45-64	1,281	100	470	37	1,124	88	403	31	504	39	661	52	830	65
65 +	609	100	182	30	458	75	145	24	165	27	227	37	340	56
Not stated														
All age groups	1,930	100	563	29	1,359	70	408	21	712	37	859	45	1,126	58
15-24	284	100	113	40	232	82	64	23	101	36	134	47	215	76
25-44	598	100	223	37	464	78	124	21	261	44	311	52	366	61
45-64	594	100	137	23	423	71	140	24	224	38	257	43	347	58
65 +	454	100	91	20	239	53	80	18	126	28	157	35	198	44

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.
Only number and proportion indicating awareness shown.

3.3 DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR

HIGHLIGHTS

- When asked about measures taken in response to crime during 1987, Canadians are most likely to state that they changed their daily activity patterns or installed new locks or burglar alarms and least likely to state that they changed their telephone numbers or took self-defence courses.
- Canadians who are separated or divorced or who reside in urban areas are most likely to engage in defensive behaviour while those who are widowed or who reside in rural areas are least likely to report such behaviour.
- Females are more likely than males to report that they changed patterns of activity or that they changed their telephone numbers while males are more likely to report that they installed new locks or alarms.
- The proportion of Canadians who changed patterns of activity or installed new locks or alarms in response to crime increased with household income.
- Canadians who had been victimized during the reference year were more likely to report defensive behaviour than were non-victims.

METHODS

The items relating to defensive behaviour are found in Section A of the GSS 3-2 questionnaire (A23). Respondents were asked if, during 1987, they did any of the following to protect themselves or their property from crime: changed daily routines, activities or avoided certain places; changed telephone number; installed new locks, bars on windows or burglar alarms; or took a self-defence course.

The items described below are based on person-weighted estimates.

FINDINGS

Figure R describes the regional distribution of affirmative responses to questions about defensive behaviour. Overall, Canadians were most likely to report that they changed their daily patterns of activities and installed new locks or burglar alarms and least likely to state that they changed their telephone number or took self-defence courses. Residents of Atlantic Canada appear to

engage in these behaviours with the lowest degree of frequency.

Table 22 illustrates the variation in defensive behaviour across categories of sex and marital status. Separated or divorced Canadians are most likely and widowed Canadians are least likely to engage in the behaviours for which estimates can reliably be made. Those who are separated or divorced are almost twice as likely as those who are widowed to indicate that they have changed their activities in responses to crime and they are almost four times as likely to state that they have changed their telephone numbers.

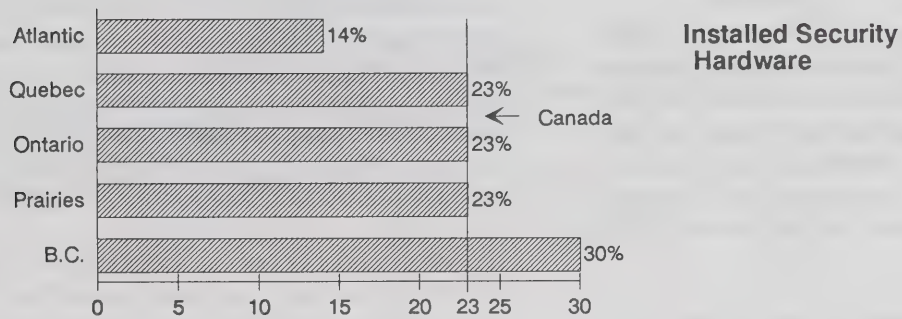
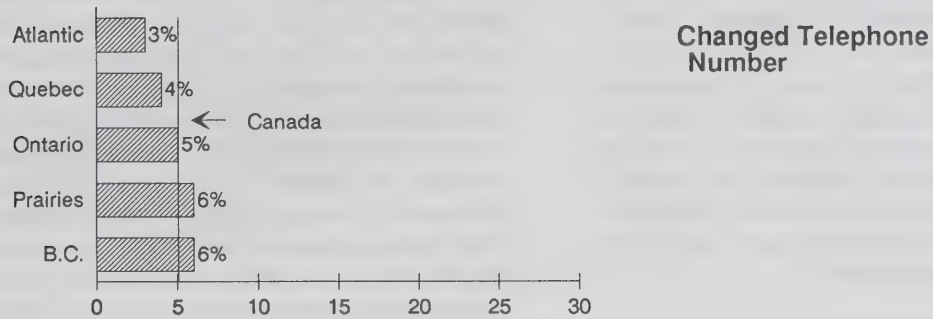
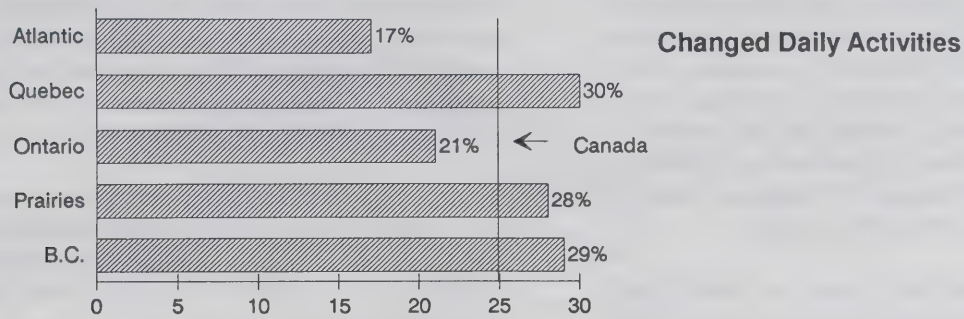
There are also some differences by sex. In general, females are more likely to report that they changed their activity pattern or changed their telephone numbers while males are somewhat more likely to indicate that they installed new locks or burglar alarms.

With particular reference to the “changed activity” item, some rather strong differences emerge when categories of marital status are compared across categories of sex. While there are only small differences involving those who are married or widowed, strong patterns emerge with respect to those who are single, separated or divorced. Over one-third of single and separated or divorced women report that they engage in some form of behavioural limitation as compared to about one-quarter of single and separated or divorced men.

To some extent, the relationship between defensive behaviour and marital status is influenced by the age of respondents. As Table 23 shows, elderly Canadians (who are more likely to be widowed) are least likely to engage in defensive behaviour.

This table also indicates that defensive behaviour is less frequently reported by those who reside in rural areas than by urban dwellers. The strongest difference involves the installation of security hardware: 26% of urban dwellers report this behaviour during 1987 as compared to 14% of rural Canadians. Urban dwellers 25-44 and 65 and over are almost twice and three times as likely as their rural counterparts to install security hardware. With respect to the activity item, elderly urban residents are as likely or more likely than any category of rural dwellers - with the exception of those under the age of 25 - to report limitations on their activity. The urban elderly are twice as likely as the rural elderly to report behaviour or activity limitations.

The impact of household income on defensive behaviour is illustrated in Table 24. The most notable finding

Figure R**Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Region, Canada**

relates to the item involving the installation of new locks or burglar alarms. Only 20% of those earning less than \$15,000 report taking such measures compared to 29% of those earning over \$60,000. This pattern was most pronounced in the 45+ age group and least pronounced in the 15-24 age group. In a similar way, activity limitations are least frequently reported by members of the lowest income groups and most frequently reported by those in the highest group, although the differences are small. In contrast, however, affirmative responses to the item related to the changing of telephone numbers decreased slightly as income level increased.

As illustrated in Figure S, with respect to the defensive behaviours about which respondents were asked, those who were victims of either violent or non-violent crimes are considerably more likely to report taking the defensive measures than are those who were not victimized during the reference period. Victims of violent crime were more likely than victims of non-violent crime to report three of the four defensive measures - limitations on activity, changing telephone numbers and taking a self-defence course. Victims of non-violent crime were somewhat more likely than others to report the installation of new locks or burglar alarms.

DISCUSSION

When asked about crime prevention behaviour, Canadians are most likely to report that they responded to crime by changing patterns of activity or by installing security hardware. The relatively high number of Canadians who report that they respond to crime by placing limitations upon their own behaviour is understandable in that such responses may, in many cases, be incorporated easily into daily routines.

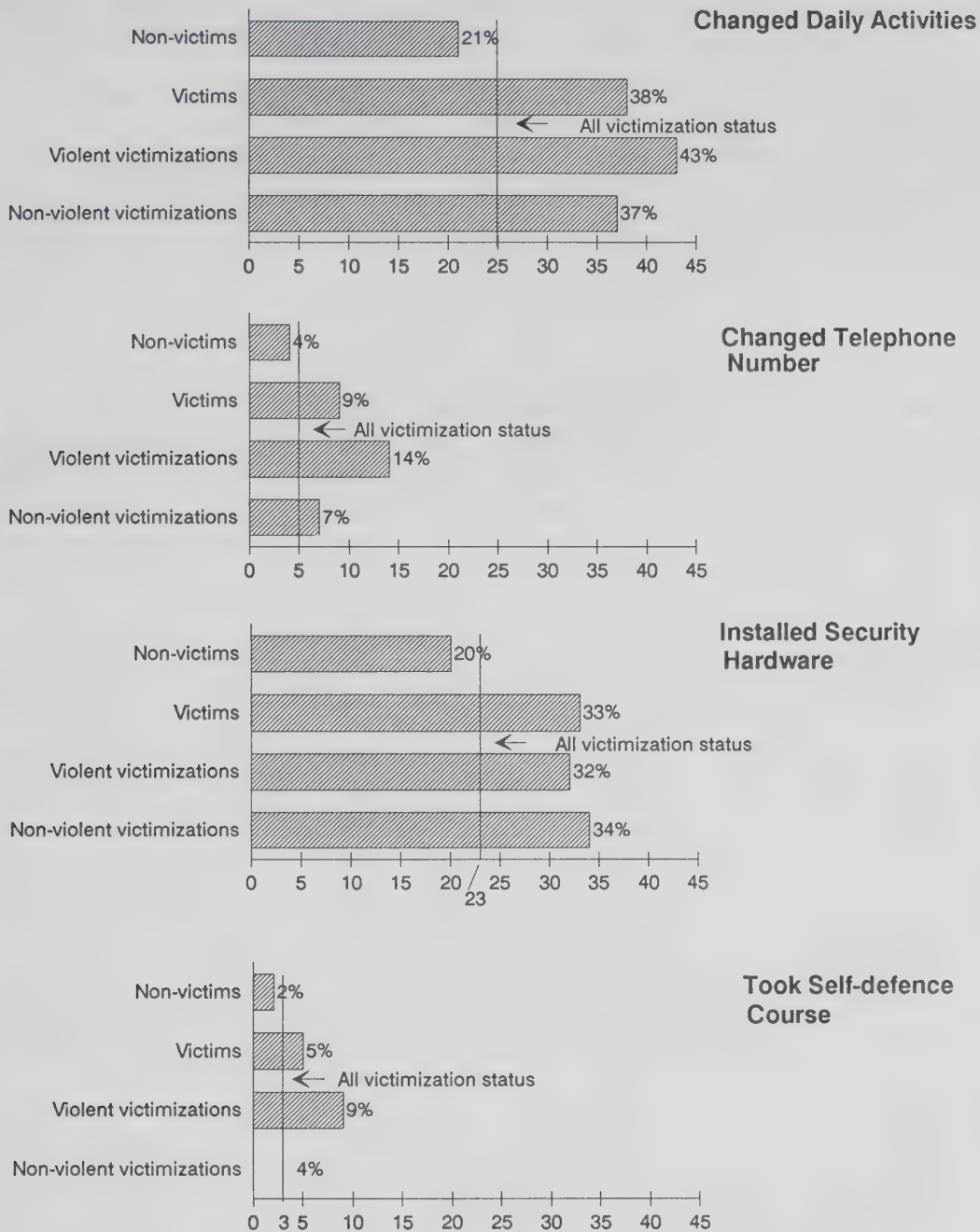
Unfortunately, the item relating to changes in activity does not allow a clear specification of the nature of these changes. We, therefore do not know how intrusive crime

is in the lives of Canadians who report these behaviours. Some forms of avoidance may require direct financial expenditures (such as taking taxi-cabs rather than public transportation) while other forms (such as not availing oneself of the social and cultural opportunities that the community provides) do not. The greater reported tendency of higher income Canadians to report the installation of locks, bars or alarms may more simply reflect the financial expenditures that such measures entail.

The finding relating to the decreased tendency on the part of elderly Canadians to report defensive behaviour is especially noteworthy. It suggests that, while the elderly are most likely to indicate that they fear crime, they appear least likely to take actions intended to prevent crime. This is consistent with previous research which has identified the elderly as the segment of the population least likely to engage in a wide range of risk-reducing behaviours¹. One simplistic interpretation of this finding would suggest that much of the public rhetoric which has painted the elderly as "prisoners of fear" has tended to overstate the problem². However, several alternative explanations may be advanced to explain this discrepancy. First, older Canadians may have less exposure to crime prevention information and, therefore, less knowledge of risk-reducing skills. Second, the greater economic insecurity experienced by many older people may mean that they have fewer economic resources to invest in protective measures. Finally, many aspects of elderly lifestyles involve a low level of exposure to several forms of victimization risk. Compared to younger members of the population, the elderly are more likely to spend time at home and less likely to frequent high-risk settings (such as bars). This may imply that, to a considerable degree, defensive behaviour is implicit in the lifestyles of the elderly and that, as a result, more direct forms of victimization prevention may be regarded as unnecessary.

Figure S

Proportion of Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Victim Status and Type of Victimization(1), Canada



(1) Most serious type of victimization during 1987.

General Social Survey, 1988

NOTES

1. Skogan, W. 1978. "The Fear of Crime Among the Elderly" in U.S. House of Representatives, Research into Crimes Against the Elderly, Part II. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
2. Cook, T.D., J. Fremming and T.R. Tyler. 1981. "Criminal Victimization of the Elderly: Validating the Policy Assumptions" in G.M. Stephenson and J.M. Davis (eds.) *Progress in Applied Social Psychology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons: 223-251.

TABLE 22

Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Sex and Marital Status, Canada

Sex and marital status	Total population		Adoption of defensive behaviour							
			Changed activity(1)		Changed telephone number(1)		Installed security hardware(1)		Took self-defence course(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
Both sexes										
All marital status	20,194	100	5,093	25	981	5	4,651	23	571	3
Married or common law	12,625	100	2,983	24	524	4	3,011	24	221	2
Single	5,238	100	1,520	29	305	6	1,094	21	318	6
Widow or widower	1,266	100	233	18	33	3	227	18	--	--
Separated or divorced	1,011	100	344	34	114	11	291	29	--	--
Not stated	53	100	--	--	--	--	31	58	--	--
Males										
All marital status	9,905	100	2,325	23	407	4	2,465	25	326	3
Married or common law	6,318	100	1,505	24	245	4	1,697	27	123	2
Single	2,908	100	674	23	137	5	595	20	196	7
Widower	253	100	44	17	--	--	48	19	--	--
Separated or divorced	391	100	101	26	--	--	101	26	--	--
Not stated	35	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females										
All marital status	10,289	100	2,767	27	573	6	2,189	21	244	2
Married or common law	6,307	100	1,478	23	280	4	1,314	21	97	2
Single	2,330	100	846	36	169	7	499	21	122	5
Widow	1,013	100	189	19	30	3	180	18	--	--
Separated or divorced	620	100	243	39	92	15	190	31	--	--
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.
Only number and proportion adopting behaviour shown.

TABLE 23

Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Urban/Rural Residence and Age Group, Canada

Urban/rural residence and age group	Total population		Adoption of defensive behaviour							
			Changed activity(1)		Changed telephone number(1)		Installed security hardware(1)		Took self-defence course(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
All areas										
All age groups	20,194	100	5,093	25	981	5	4,654	23	571	3
15-24	4,076	100	1,206	30	261	6	864	21	286	7
25-44	8,505	100	2,354	28	527	6	2,214	26	216	3
45-64	4,964	100	1,063	21	155	3	1,086	22	52	1
65 +	2,650	100	469	18	38	1	490	18	--	--
Urban										
All age groups	13,287	100	3,639	27	710	5	3,519	26	406	3
15-24	2,765	100	828	30	176	6	655	24	221	8
25-44	5,847	100	1,764	30	407	7	1,729	30	147	3
45-64	3,089	100	717	23	104	3	780	25	29	1
65 +	1,587	100	329	21	--	--	354	22	--	--
Rural										
All age groups	4,977	100	1,072	22	169	3	721	14	114	2
15-24	1,027	100	311	30	58	6	147	14	50	5
25-44	2,060	100	461	22	83	4	326	16	45	2
45-64	1,281	100	239	19	--	--	198	15	--	--
65 +	609	100	62	10	--	--	50	8	--	--
Not stated										
All age groups	1,930	100	382	20	102	5	413	21	51	3
15-24	284	100	67	24	27	9	62	22	--	--
25-44	598	100	129	22	37	6	158	27	--	--
45-64	594	100	107	18	30	5	108	18	--	--
65 +	454	100	78	17	--	--	86	19	--	--

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion adopting behaviour shown.

TABLE 24

Population 15 Years and Over Who Adopted Specified Defensive Behaviours in 1987 by Age Group and Household Income, Canada

Age group and household income	Total population		Adoption of defensive behaviour							
			Changed activity(1)		Changed telephone number(1)		Installed security hardware(1)		Took self-defence course(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
All age groups										
All income groups	20,194	100	5,093	25	981	5	4,654	23	571	3
< \$15,000	2,605	100	663	25	181	7	517	20	39	1
\$15,000 – \$29,999	4,165	100	1,062	25	169	4	887	21	110	3
\$30,000 – \$39,999	3,279	100	809	25	167	5	769	23	80	2
\$40,000 – \$59,999	3,740	100	1,002	27	180	5	963	26	105	3
\$60,000 +	2,501	100	689	28	94	4	733	29	90	4
Don't know/not stated	3,904	100	867	22	189	5	785	20	146	4
15–24										
All income groups	4,076	100	1,206	30	261	6	864	21	286	7
< \$15,000	503	100	150	30	56	11	103	21	--	--
\$15,000 – \$29,999	758	100	229	30	51	7	165	22	51	7
\$30,000 – \$39,999	556	100	148	27	36	7	156	28	29	5
\$40,000 – \$59,999	691	100	196	28	50	7	145	21	42	6
\$60,000 +	472	100	157	33	--	--	96	20	46	10
Don't know/not stated	1,096	100	326	30	57	5	198	18	97	9
25–44										
All income groups	8,505	100	2,354	28	527	6	2,214	26	216	3
< \$15,000	592	100	192	32	62	10	155	26	--	--
\$15,000 – \$29,999	1,776	100	492	28	91	5	408	23	59	3
\$30,000 – \$39,999	1,738	100	444	26	108	6	377	22	33	2
\$40,000 – \$59,999	2,043	100	597	29	117	6	582	29	57	3
\$60,000 +	1,239	100	367	30	69	6	414	33	30	2
Don't know/not stated	1,116	100	262	23	80	7	278	25	30	3
45+										
All income groups	7,613	100	1,532	20	193	3	1,576	21	69	1
< \$15,000	1,510	100	322	21	63	4	259	17	--	--
\$15,000 – \$29,999	1,631	100	340	21	26	2	315	19	--	--
\$30,000 – \$39,999	985	100	218	22	--	--	235	24	--	--
\$40,000 – \$59,999	1,006	100	209	21	--	--	235	23	--	--
\$60,000 +	790	100	165	21	--	--	223	28	--	--
Don't know/not stated	1,692	100	278	16	52	3	309	18	--	--

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion adopting behaviour shown.

CHAPTER 4

THE VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE

This chapter focuses on the characteristics and consequences of criminal victimization. Three broad issues are discussed:

1. the characteristics of victimization incidents;
2. the physical and economic consequences of criminal victimization;
3. the nature of postvictimization decisions regarding the utilization of criminal justice and social services.

4.1 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- With the exception of robbery, the majority of victimization incidents occurred in or around the victim's residence.
- Nearly two-thirds of violent incidents involved offenders with whom victims had some degree of familiarity prior to the incident; 22% involved family members.
- Almost three-quarters of violent incidents involved offenders acting alone.
- One-fifth of violent incidents involved the use of a weapon by the offender.
- Incidents in which victims were attacked were more likely to involve hitting, kicking, slapping or knocking victims down than other forms of violent attack.

METHODS

Data relating to the social characteristics of victimization incidents are based on questions in Section G of the GSS 3-4 questionnaire. For each incident reported, respondents were asked a series of detailed questions intended to elicit information regarding the nature of the incident and the circumstances under which it occurred.

With respect to the location of incidents, this analysis employs a five-category variable derived from the original 16-category item (G8). The item concerning the month in which the incident occurred (G2) was collapsed to yield data on seasonal variation. The time of day of victimization incidents was ascertained through the use of a closed-ended item (G3).

Respondents who were present during the victimization incident were asked to characterize the nature of the victim-offender relationship. The item employed below is derived from three original items which attempted to ascertain: (a) whether the victim knew the offender (G26, G31) (b) if known, how well the victim knew the offender (G27, G32); and (c) if well known, the nature of the relationship (G28, G33). The derived variable collapses this information into three categories: (a) stranger; (b) acquaintance; and (c) relative. The derived variable includes both single and multiple-offender cases, taking the closest relationship in incidents involving multiple offenders.

The number of offenders involved in the incident was determined through the use of a dichotomous item which asked respondents if only one person was involved in committing the act (G25).

A dichotomous item was also employed to determine whether or not the offender used a weapon, "such as a gun or knife or something he/she was using as a weapon, such as a rock or a bottle" (G18).

Respondents who stated that they had been attacked in the incident were asked to specify, in dichotomous fashion, the nature of the attack, i.e. whether or not each of several specific types of attack had taken place (G21).

The data reported in this section are based on incident-weighted estimates, appropriate to describing the characteristics of victimization incidents.

FINDINGS

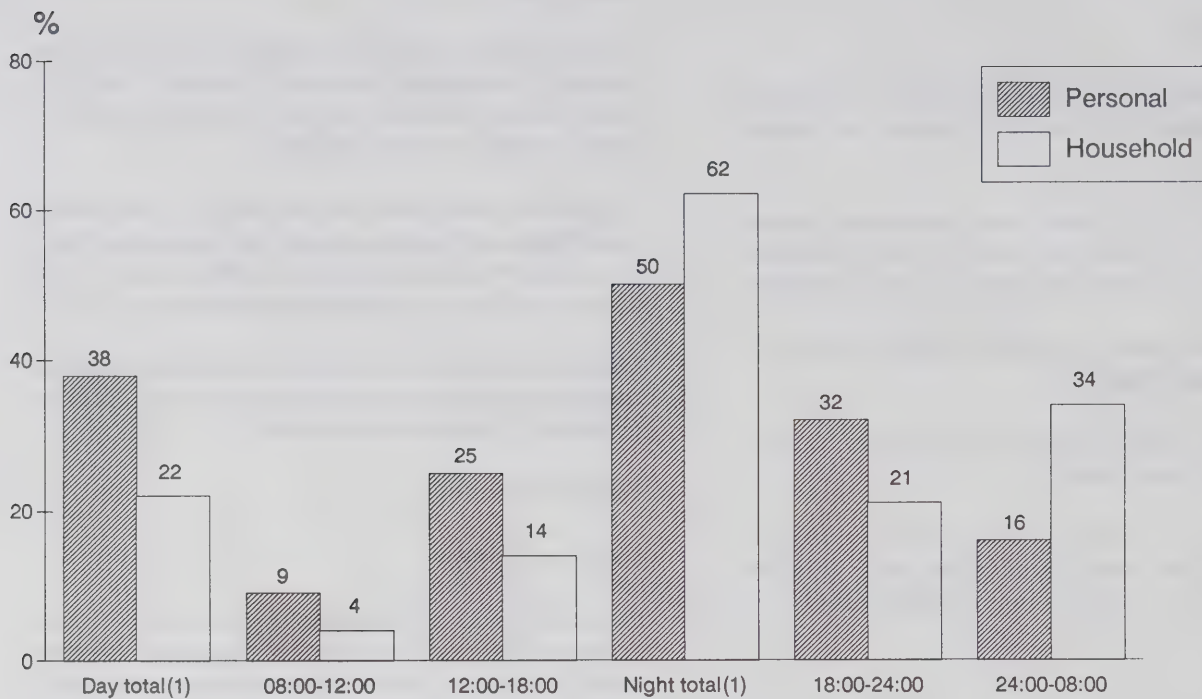
Time and location

As Table 25 indicates, a substantial proportion of victims of personal crimes (12%) could not recall the month in which the incident occurred; however those who could recall were more likely to list autumn (28%) or summer (26%) than winter (17%) or spring (17%). Twelve per cent also could not recall the time of day the incident took place; however, victims were more likely to state that incidents took place between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. (50%) than during the day time (38%) (Figure T).

The largest proportion of household victimizations (32%) occurred in the summer months; about one-quarter occurred in the autumn, 20% in the winter and 15% in the spring (Table 25). A relatively large proportion of victims were unable to state the time of day the incident occurred (16%); of the remainder, 22% of incidents took place during the day-time and 62% after dark.

Table 26 presents data relevant to the location of victimizations. These aggregate measures indicate quite clearly that the environment that presents the greatest risk of victimization is the victim's own residence. Forty per cent of violent incidents and 35% of total personal incidents were reported to have occurred in or around the victim's home. The difference in these figures is attributable to the lower likelihood of occurrence in the home of crimes of personal theft (28% of personal theft incidents). An important exception to this general pattern involves robbery incidents which were more likely to occur in public places (42%) than at home (32%). Assault was twice as likely to occur in a commercial

Figure T
Proportion of Incidents by Time of Occurrence and Type of Victimization,
Canada, 1987



(1) Totals include small percentages of total incidents for which it was possible to state whether it was day or night but not to state a precise time. For another 12% of personal and 16% of household incidents, no time period could be specified.

General Social Survey, 1988

setting such as an office building or factory (18%) than in a restaurant or bar (9%) or a residence other than the victim's (9%). Personal theft was most likely to occur in a commercial setting (40%).

Table 26 also presents findings relating to the reported locations of household victimization incidents. The vast majority (70%) of such incidents, not surprisingly, are reported to have occurred at the victim's home.

There are, however, two exceptions to this pattern. Approximately one-half (54%) of motor vehicle thefts occurred in the vicinity of the victim's residence with a further 40% reported to have occurred in a public place. An identical locational distribution of incidents is obtained in the case of vandalism, the majority of which involve damage to vehicles.

Victim-Offender Relationship

Text Table H describes the relationship between of-

fender and victim for violent incidents. Nearly two-thirds of these incidents involved offenders with whom victims reported some degree of familiarity: 41% involved an acquaintance and a further 22% involved a relative. Three out of ten (30%) of the violent incidents involved offenders who were described by victims as strangers. In the remaining 7% of incidents victims either were not able to provide such a description or the information available was incomplete.

A comparison of robbery and assault incidents with respect to victim-offender relationships is instructive. Clearly, robbery is much more likely than assault to involve an offender who is a stranger while assaults are more likely than robberies to involve offenders and victims who were related to, or acquainted with, one other.

Number Of Offenders

Text Table H also indicates that violent incidents are

TEXT TABLE H.

Proportion of Violent Incidents by Various Characteristics of the Incident, Canada, 1987

	Total violent	Sexual assault	Robbery/ attempt	Assault
			per cent	
Total	100	--	100	100
Stranger	30	--	45	27
Acquaintance	41	--	33	43
Relative	22	--	--	22
Not applicable/Not stated	7	--	--	8
Single offender ¹	73	--	68	73
Weapon present ¹	20	--	28	19
Physically attacked ¹	65	--	74	62
Raped, molested/ attempt ^{1,2}	--	--	--	--
Shot, knifed/ hit with object in hand ^{1,2}	--	--	--	--
Hit, kicked, slapped, knocked down ^{1,2}	67	--	65	69
Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed ^{1,2}	42	--	54	40

(1) Proportion "yes" only.

(2) Expressed as proportion of those physically attacked.

much more likely to involve single than multiple offenders. For the aggregated category of violent incidents, 73% involved a single offender. There is, once again, a difference between assault and robbery incidents: robbery incidents are less likely than assault incidents to involve a single offender (68% of robberies compared to 73% of assaults).

Weapon Use

Overall, violent incidents were unlikely to involve the use of a weapon by the offender. Text Table H indicates that a weapon was present in 20% of total violent incidents, 28% of robberies and 19% of assaults. A weapon may include a gun, knife or something that the offender was using as a weapon such as a rock or a bottle.

Type Of Attack

In approximately two-thirds (1,092,000 incidents) of the violent incidents, victims were directly attacked by offenders. Victims who reported being attacked during the incident were asked to describe the nature of the attack (Text Table H). The absence of a weapon from most victimization incidents may be seen to have important implications for the types of attacks that victims experience.

Attack incidents were most likely to involve victims being hit, kicked, slapped or knocked down. This is descriptive of 67% of the total number of violent incidents that involved an attack, and is the type of violence most likely to occur in both robbery and assault victimizations.

A somewhat smaller proportion of incidents (42%) involved grabbing, holding, tripping, jumping or pushing. Robbery incidents were more likely than assault incidents to involve these forms of attack (54% as compared to 40%).

DISCUSSION

That large numbers of victimization incidents occur in or around the homes of victims is consistent with the findings of previous research^{1,2}. The prevalence of the victim's home as the setting for victimization incidents varies by offence type; in addition to 70% of household incidents, 41% of assaults and 32% of robberies occurred there. The general pattern is sufficiently consistent to suggest that the solution to crime problems is not to be achieved simply through the confinement of activities to the home or the refusal to venture forth into what are popularly perceived to be "high risk" settings².

The significance of the home and immediate vicinity as a location for victimization incidents is reflected in the data relating to victim-offender relationships. The GSS findings suggest that the majority of violent victimizations involved offenders known to the victims. Previous investigators report that crimes committed at home are generally more likely to involve offenders who are acquaintances or relatives of the victim. Also consistent with previous studies is the finding that the relational distance between offender and victim varies with offence type; 45% of robberies but only 27% of assaults involved strangers^{1,3}.

The findings relating to the likelihood that violent victimization incidents will involve a single offender and that they will not involve the use of a weapon are also

borne out by existing research^{1,4}.

That weapons are typically absent implies that victims who are attacked in victimization incidents are more likely to be hit, kicked, grabbed or pushed, than to be shot, knifed or hit with an object held in the hand.

With respect to the violent incidents uncovered by the General Social Survey, it is possible to summarize the relevant data in terms of the scenarios typical of such incidents. Both robberies and assaults most frequently involve offenders who are acquaintances or strangers and who act alone and without weapons; when direct attacks occur, they are likely to involve the use of strong arm tactics.

NOTES

1. Timrots, A.D. and M.R. Rand. 1987. *Violent Crime by Strangers and Non-strangers*. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
2. Solicitor General Canada. 1984b. *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 3: Crime Prevention: Awareness and Practice*. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
3. Solicitor General Canada. 1985. *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 4: Female Victims of Crime*. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
4. Solicitor General Canada. 1984a. *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 2: Reported and Unreported Crimes*. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.

TABLE 25

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Season of Occurrence and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Season of occurrence									
			Summer (June, July, Aug.)		Autumn (Sept., Oct., Nov.)		Winter (Dec., Jan., Feb.)		Spring (March, April, May)		Don't know not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)												
All incidents	5,356	100	1,470	27	1,394	26	952	18	850	16	690	13
Total personal	2,883	100	737	26	807	28	480	17	502	17	356	12
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	353	29	340	28	218	18	192	16	94	8
Total violent	1,685	100	384	23	467	28	262	16	311	18	262	16
Sexual assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery/attempt	265	100	65	25	66	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	1,381	100	301	22	384	28	209	15	252	18	234	17
Total household	2,114	100	681	32	552	26	420	20	320	15	141	7
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	149	28	135	25	112	21	98	18	—	—
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	151	30	139	28	109	22	72	15	—	—
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	188	40	102	22	75	16	73	16	—	—
Vandalism	617	100	193	31	175	28	124	20	76	12	—	—
Unclassifiable	360	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	54

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 26

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Location and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Location of incident													
			Private residence						Public place/other	Restaurant /bar	Other commercial	Not stated				
			Total	Own home		Other residence										
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
(No. in thousands)																
All incidents	5,356	100	2,755	51	2,590	48	165	3	1,272	24	223	4	878	16	228	4
Total personal	2,883	100	1,174	41	1,020	35	155	5	688	24	210	7	776	27	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	358	30	339	28	--	--	272	23	74	6	473	40	--	--
Total violent	1,685	100	816	48	680	40	136	8	416	25	136	8	303	18	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	265	100	97	36	85	32	--	--	110	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	693	50	571	41	122	9	295	21	129	9	252	18	--	--
Total household	2,114	100	1,496	71	1,490	70	--	--	515	24	--	--	70	3	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	532	100	532	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	268	54	266	54	--	--	201	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	361	77	359	77	--	--	71	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	617	100	334	54	332	54	--	--	244	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	360	100	84	23	80	22	--	--	70	19	--	--	--	--	171	48

General Social Survey, 1988

4.2 THE CONSEQUENCES OF VICTIMIZATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- The most common targets for vandalism are motor vehicles.
- Incidents in which theft occurred were most likely to involve the loss of personal property and cash.
- In 86% of the incidents involving theft, victims indicated that none of the stolen property had been recovered by the time of the survey.
- In total, the economic costs of criminal incidents exceeded one billion dollars in 1987.
- Only a small number of victimization incidents caused victims to experience difficulties in carrying out their daily activities.
- Although many violent victimizations resulted in injury to the victim, few victims sought medical assistance.

METHODS

Items relating to the economic and physical consequences of victimization incidents are found in Section G of the GSS 3-4 questionnaire.

Information about the damage incurred in victimization incidents is derived from a series of questions that asked respondents whether or not damage had been done to each of several specific types of property (G43, G44).

A similar procedure was employed in order to determine the nature of objects stolen in incidents involving theft. In this case, respondents were asked whether each of 16 specific types of property had been taken by the offender(s) (G41, G42).

Information about the recovery of stolen property was ascertained from an item that asked whether or not any of the stolen money and/or property had been returned (not counting anything received from insurance). Those who indicated that property had been recovered were subsequently asked if all the stolen property had been returned (G39).

For purposes of the following analysis, economic cost resulting from the incident is estimated through the use

of a six-category derived variable that quantifies respondents' estimates of the financial losses associated with the theft and damage that occurred in the incident (G38, G45).

As one indicator of possible physical effects of victimization, victims were asked if they found it difficult or impossible to carry out their main activities as a result of the incident under consideration (G51). Responses to the item were coded into three categories. Because of the small number of cases for which impairment of two days or more was reported, responses for purposes of this discussion are collapsed into two groupings -two or three days, and four or more days.

With respect to incidents which involved physical attack, respondents were asked if they had received medical attention at a hospital. If they had, they were subsequently asked about the length of their stay (G22). Victims who did not visit a hospital (but who had reported being attacked in the incident) were also asked if they had received medical attention from a doctor or a nurse (G23).

Finally, for incidents involving attack, victims were asked whether or not they found it necessary, as a result of the incident, to stay in bed for all or most of a day; if the reply was affirmative, they were then asked about the number of days they had stayed in bed (G24). Because there were too few cases to allow precise estimates of the number of days, the analysis reported below employs a dichotomized measure which distinguishes between those who reported that they were and those who reported that they were not confined to bed.

All data discussed in this section employ incident-weighted estimates.

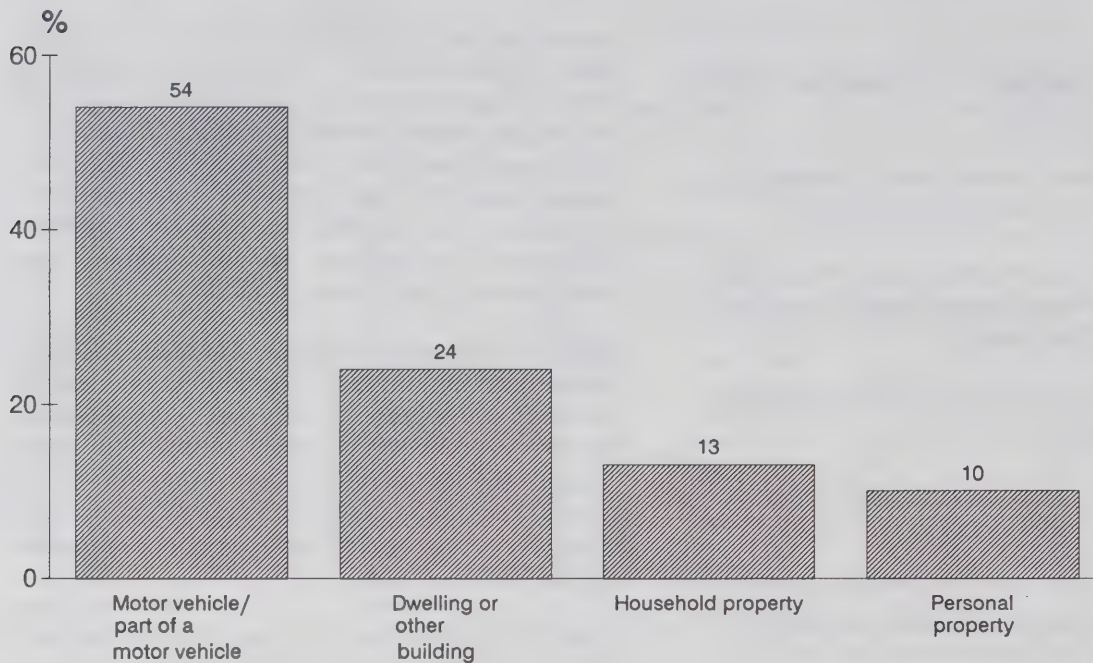
FINDINGS

Economic Consequences

Twenty-eight per cent (1,503,000) of the total incidents involved property damage. Victims who reported incidents which resulted in damage to property were asked to describe the nature of the damage. The distribution of responses to this question are shown in Figure U. The data suggest that, of those incidents involving property damage, relatively small numbers of incidents involved damage to respondents' personal property (10%) and household property (13%). Damage to dwellings or other buildings was more common (24%) while damage to motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts accounted for over one-half of the total (54%).

Figure U

Proportion of Incidents Involving Damage(1) by Type of Property Damaged, Canada, 1987



(1) Twenty-eight per cent (1,503,000) of all incidents involved some property damage.

General Social Survey, 1988

In a similar fashion, for the 44% (2,354,000) of the total incidents which involved theft, victims were asked to describe the nature of the objects stolen. Figure V indicates that, overall, victims were most likely to report the theft of personal property other than a wallet, purse, clothing or jewellery (25%) and cash (21%). Sixteen per cent of these incidents resulted in the loss of clothing or jewellery and 16% involved the theft of motor vehicle parts. The data show that cash was likely to be stolen in 34% of the personal thefts and in 29% of the break and enter incidents that involved theft. Clothing and jewellery were proportionately more likely to be taken in relative terms in break and entry incidents than in personal theft incidents (data not shown).

Table 27 shows that the likelihood of recovery of stolen merchandise (exclusive of insurance payments) is rather slight. With respect to 86% of the incidents involving theft (2,354,000 incidents), victims indicated that nothing had been recovered. In 7% of these incidents, all of the stolen property had been recovered and a further 7% resulted in partial recovery. The data indicate that recovery was low for all types of theft incidents.

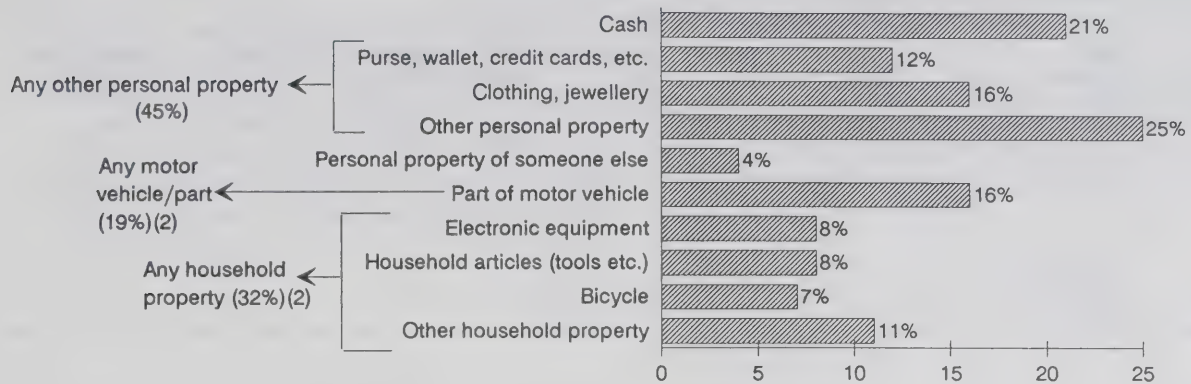
In total, the economic costs resulting from theft and

damage exceeded one billion dollars in 1987 (Table 28). Two-thirds (64%) of all incidents and 93% of property victimizations resulted in financial loss to victims. With respect to degree of loss, approximately one-third of all incidents (32%) and one-half (47%) of the property incidents resulted in losses of under \$200; only 8% of the total and 12% of property incidents resulted in losses of \$1,000 or more.

Physical Consequences

Victims were asked whether or not, as a result of their victimization experience, they found it difficult or impossible to carry out their main activities for all or most of a day. Table 29 provides responses to this question for all incidents and separately for incidents involving male and female victims. For the vast majority of incidents (79%), victims reported that they experienced no difficulty in carrying out their main activities. When impairment was reported, it was equally likely to be for one day or less (7%) as to be for more than one day (7%). The table also indicates that there are differences in reported level of impairment by sex of victim. Incidents involving females were twice as likely as incidents involving males to result in some degree of main activity impairment. At each

Figure V
Proportion of Incidents Involving Property Stolen(1) by Type of Property Stolen,
Canada, 1987



(1) Forty-four per cent (2,354,000) of all incidents involved some property loss.

(2) Includes as well some categories too small to list individually.

(3) Figures do not add to 100% since more than one response was permitted for each incident.

General Social Survey, 1988

level for which reliable estimates can be made, females were approximately twice as likely as males to indicate activity limitations. Ten per cent of males compared to 19% of females indicated that, as a result of the incident, they had trouble carrying out their main activities. The data suggest only slight variation across age groups in the proportion reporting limitations of one day or more. With respect to violent incidents, 11% resulted in limitations lasting one day or less and 10% result in impairment of two days or more (Table 30).

Victims who had been attacked were asked whether or not they found it necessary to stay in bed all or part of a

day. The distribution of responses to this item is found in Text Table I. Only 10% of violent incidents involving an attack resulted in victims staying in bed while the majority did not produce this consequence.

Victims involved in incidents in which they were attacked were asked about the type of medical attention they received. The details are presented in Text Table J. Overall, 165,000 (15%) of all incidents involving an attack resulted in medical attention. Of these, 126,000 incidents resulted in the victim visiting a hospital, but for the vast majority of these, this was on an out-patient basis.

TEXT TABLE I

Number of Violent Victimizations by Stayed in Bed All or Part of a Day as a Result of Incident by Type of Violent Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of violent incident	Attacked													
	Total		Total		Stayed in bed		Did not stay in bed		Not stated		Not attacked		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
Total Violent	1,685	100	1,092	65	104	6	958	57	--	--	591	35	--	--
Sexual Assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/Attempt	265	100	196	74	--	--	172	65	--	--	69	26	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	856	62	65	5	762	55	--	--	522	38	--	--

TEXT TABLE J:

Number and Proportion of Incidents Involving Attack by Medical Attention Received by Type of Violent Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of violent incident	Received medical attention																	
	At hospital												Did not receive medical attention					
	Total attacks	Total		Total		In-patient care		Out-patient care		Not stated		Not at Hospital		Don't Know not stated				
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Total violent	1,092	100	165	15	126	12	--	--	112	10	--	--	--	--	891	82	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	196	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	149	76	--	--
Assault	856	100	113	13	81	9	--	--	76	9	--	--	--	--	714	83	--	--

DISCUSSION

Twenty-eight per cent of the total number of incidents involved damage to property and 44% involved theft of property. Damage was most likely to be directed toward motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts while cash and "other personal property" were the most common items stolen. By the time of the interview, property stolen in only 6% of the incidents had been recovered.

In total, the economic costs of all incidents exceeded one billion dollars. The modal category of economic loss from theft and vandalism was under \$100 and 65% of incidents with loss involved losses of under \$400; approximately one incident in eight resulted in losses in excess of \$1,000.

It is likely of course that the level of economic loss reported here underestimates the financial hardship that victimization might impose¹. Even small losses might prove problematic for those in society who are financially disadvantaged or who are dependent upon fixed incomes. In addition, the measure of financial impact employed in this analysis addresses only the direct losses

attributable to victimization and allows no assessment of the various long-term costs that victimization might present².

The findings presented above indicate that, in general, victimization incidents did not result in difficulties conducting daily activities. Moreover, even with respect to incidents involving physical attack, relatively few victims sought medical assistance or found it necessary to remain in bed. The general finding that the physical consequences of victimization tend not to be severe is consistent with earlier research³⁻⁵. However, as in the case of the economic effects of victimization, this general trend in the data should not obscure our awareness of the ways in which the physical effects of victimization may be particularly troublesome for some segments of the population. In particular, earlier research has shown that females victimized by sexual and non-sexual assault may suffer especially severe physical and emotional consequences⁶. Indeed, the findings from this analysis indicate that incidents which victimize women are more likely than those which victimize men to result in some impairment of the performance of main activity.

NOTES

1. Solicitor General Canada. 1986. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 7: Household Property Crimes. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
2. Fattah, E.A. and V.F. Sacco. 1989. Crime and Victimization of the Elderly. New York: Springer-Verlag.
3. Solicitor General Canada. 1985b. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 5: Cost of Crime to Victims. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
4. Timrots, A.D. and M.R. Rand. 1987. Violent Crime by Strangers and Non-strangers. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
5. U.S. Department of Justice. 1981. Victims of Crime. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
6. Solicitor General Canada. 1985a. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 4: Female Victims of Crime. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.

TABLE 27

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Recovery Status of Stolen Property and Type of Incident,
Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Nothing stolen		Property stolen										Don't know/ not stated	
					Total		Nothing recovered		Some or all recovered						Don't know/ not stated	
									Total	Stolen and all recovered	Stolen an partially recovered	Stolen and not stated				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)																
All incidents	5,356	100	2,752	51	2,354	44	2,016	38	336	6	163	3	168	3	--	--
Total personal	2,883	100	1,638	57	1,197	42	1,007	35	190	7	82	3	105	4	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	90	8	1,107	92	936	78	170	14	75	6	92	8	--	--
Total violent	1,685	100	1,548	92	90	5	71	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	265	100	171	65	90	34	71	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	1,336	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total household	2,114	100	948	45	1,153	55	1,006	48	145	7	79	4	64	3	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	232	44	294	55	254	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	91	18	404	81	350	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	--	--	453	97	400	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	617	100	611	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	360	100	166	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	189 53

TABLE 28

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Economic Costs and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Nothing stolen or damaged		Economic costs														Don't know/ not stated	
					Total		Less than \$100		\$100–199		\$200–399		\$400–999		\$1,000 or more		Don't Know/ not stated			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
(No. in thousands)																				
All incidents	5,356	100	1,721	32	3,426	64	1,252	23	459	9	533	10	465	9	411	8	306	6	208	4
Total personal	2,883	100	1,395	48	1,467	51	658	23	215	7	203	7	179	6	100	3	112	4	--	--
Theft personal																				
prop./ attempt	1,197	100	65	5	1,132	95	543	45	181	15	154	13	116	10	84	7	--	--	--	--
Total violent	1,685	100	1,330	79	335	20	115	7	--	--	--	--	64	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	265	100	133	50	131	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	1,166	84	194	14	70	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total household	2,114	100	159	8	1,955	92	591	28	244	12	330	16	285	13	311	15	194	9	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	105	20	428	80	96	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	146	27	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	--	--	452	91	143	29	--	--	70	14	72	15	92	18	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	--	--	458	98	174	37	81	17	98	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	617	100	--	--	617	**	179	29	80	13	121	20	98	16	--	--	93	15	--	--
Property victimizations(1)	3,311	100	224	7	3,087	93	1,134	34	425	13	484	15	400	12	395	12	250	8	--	--
Unclassifiable	360	100	168	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	52

(1) Includes theft of personal property and household victimizations.

TABLE 29

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Difficulty Carrying Out Main Activity, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987

Sex and age group	Total incidents		No difficulty		Difficulty										Don't know/ not stated	
					Total		One day		Two or three days		Four days or more		Not stated			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)																
Both sexes																
All age groups	5,356	100	4,256	79	782	15	398	7	219	4	158	3	--	--	318	6
15 - 24	1,940	100	1,474	76	262	14	131	7	80	4	--	--	--	--	204	11
25 - 44	2,609	100	2,089	80	419	16	212	8	123	5	80	3	--	--	101	4
45 - 64	626	100	534	85	80	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +	181	100	159	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Males																
All age groups	2,753	100	2,319	84	276	10	151	5	69	3	--	--	--	--	157	6
15 - 24	1,083	100	891	82	87	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105	10
25 - 44	1,256	100	1,072	85	137	11	70	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 64	317	100	267	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +	97	100	90	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females																
All age groups	2,603	100	1,937	74	506	19	247	9	150	6	104	4	--	--	161	6
15 - 24	857	100	583	68	175	20	82	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	12
25 - 44	1,354	100	1,017	75	281	21	142	10	84	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 64	309	100	267	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +	84	100	70	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 30

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Difficulty Carrying Out Main Activity and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		No difficulty		Difficulty										Don't know/ not stated	
					Total		One day		Two or three days		Four days or more		Not stated			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)																
All incidents	5,356	100	4,256	79	782	15	398	7	219	4	158	3	--	--	318	6
Total personal	2,883	100	2,281	79	481	17	253	9	129	4	94	3	--	--	120	4
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	1,068	89	127	11	73	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total violent	1,685	100	1,213	72	354	21	180	11	88	5	80	5	--	--	118	7
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	265	100	198	75	67	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	1,000	72	262	19	149	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	9
Total household	2,114	100	1,823	86	282	13	137	6	88	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	425	80	106	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	426	86	67	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	423	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	617	100	548	89	69	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	360	100	153	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	52

General Social Survey, 1988

4.3 THE UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall, 40% of the victimization incidents revealed by the General Social Survey were brought to the attention of the police.
- Incidents involving older victims were more likely to be brought to the attention of the police than incidents involving younger victims.
- When the police did gain knowledge of crime incidents, they were most likely to do so as a result of action taken by the victim.
- Stopping the incident or preventing its recurrence, and catching and punishing the offender, were most frequently cited as reasons for reporting incidents to the police.
- Females were considerably more likely than males to cite protection as a reason for reporting crime incidents to the police.
- The major reasons for not reporting incidents to the police involved perceptions that the event was too minor and that there was nothing the police could do.
- The vast majority of victimization incidents did not result in attempts on the part of victims to obtain compensation either through the courts or from insurance companies.
- In only 5% of victimization incidents did victims contact a victim support agency for advice or assistance.
- Those who had knowledge of such agencies but did not contact them failed to do so because they viewed the action as unnecessary.

METHODS

Questions relating to agencies and services contacted in the aftermath of victimization incidents are contained in Section G of the GSS 3-4 questionnaire.

Several questions concerned the reporting of criminal victimization incidents to the police. For each incident, victims were asked to indicate whether or not the police found out about it (G52) and whether they learned of the incident as a result of action taken by the respondent or

“in some other way” (G53).

Victims who reported the incident to the police were asked whether any or all of four reasons were relevant to the decision to do so (G54). In a similar manner, for incidents about which the police did not gain knowledge, respondents were asked to specify the relevance to their own decision of each of six reasons for not reporting (G56).

Respondents were also asked to indicate if they had attempted to obtain compensation either through an insurance company or through a civil or criminal court. Those who did make efforts to obtain compensation were subsequently asked whether or not they had been successful or whether the matter was unresolved at the time of the survey (G48).

Finally, with respect to each incident, respondents were asked if they had sought advice or assistance from a victim assistance agency or organization (G57). Those who did not contact such an agency were asked whether they knew of any such agency in the local area (G58). If they were aware of such an agency but had not sought compensation, they were asked whether any of four reasons were relevant to their failure to do so (G59).

As with other sections of this chapter, the following discussion is based on the analysis of incident-weighted items.

FINDINGS

Reporting Crimes to the Police

Victims were asked whether the police found out about the victimization incidents in which they were involved. Table 31 provides data relevant to this item. Overall, the police found out about 40% of the total incidents, 33% of personal incidents and 54% of household incidents. The police were most likely to find out about incidents of break and enter (70%) and motor vehicle theft (57%), and least likely to find out about assault (30%) and robbery (32%).

Table 31 also indicates the manner in which police knowledge of personal victimization incidents varies with the age of victims. While only 20% of the personal incidents involving victims between the ages of 15 and 24 were reported to the police, 54% of those involving victims between the age of 45 and 64 were reported. There is, however, little variation by sex. The data indicate that incidents involving male victims and incidents involving female victims were about equally likely to come to the attention of the police (data not shown).

When the police did find out about victimization incidents, they were most likely to do so as a result of action taken by the victim. In about three-quarters of the incidents in which the police found out, victims were responsible for bringing the incident to the attention of the police. The police were more likely to learn in “some other way” about violent incidents (33% of reported) than about total personal (26%) or household incidents (21%). “Some other way” may include reports by a neighbour, bystander or other household member, or detection by the police.

For those incidents which came to the attention of the police as a result of action taken by victims, respondents were asked to specify the reason for making the report. Data presented in Table 32 indicate that, in general, the desire to “stop the incident or prevent a recurrence” and to “catch and punish the offender” were given as leading reasons (77% and 80%, respectively). A need to “receive protection” or to “file a report” for the purpose of claiming insurance or compensation were less frequently cited as reasons for reporting; however, the latter factor assumes somewhat greater importance in the case of household crimes and in particular in the case of motor vehicle theft (67%) and vandalism (59%). Receiving protection is prominent as a reason for reporting to the police in 71% of the incidents involving assault and 57% of break and enter incidents.

Sex differences in reasons for reporting victimization incidents to the police are also described in Table 32. Females were more likely than males to report incidents in order to stop or prevent their recurrence (82% vs 72%) and because of a need to receive protection (55% vs 33%). Incidents involving males, on the other hand, were more likely than those involving females to be reported because of a need on the part of the victim to file an insurance or compensation claim (48% vs 35%) and the desire to catch and punish the offender (81% vs 78%).

For incidents which did not come to the attention of the police, respondents were asked about their reasons for not reporting. The relevant data are presented in Table 33. The reasons most frequently given for not reporting are related to perceptions that the incident was “too minor” (70%) and that “the police could not do anything about it” (60%). A view of the event as a personal matter (38%) or a desire on the part of victims not to become involved with the police or the courts (35%) were cited with roughly equal frequency. Overall, the fear of revenge appears to have been a rather minor factor in deciding not to report the incident (10%) except in the case of assault (21%). Victims of assault were also more

likely than others to view the incident as a personal matter (69%) and to wish to avoid involvement with the criminal justice system (60%). The fact that nothing was taken was cited as a reason for not reporting in 27% of cases overall, but roughly half of robbery (56%) and break and enter incidents (47%).

This same table presents data relating to sex differences in reasons for not reporting incidents. Men were more likely than women to state that “nothing was taken”, that “the police could not do anything” and that the event was “too minor” as reasons for not reporting. The items relating to the perception of the event as a personal matter or the desire not to get involved with the police or the courts do not evidence strong differences by sex of victims. Fear of revenge was cited as a reason for non-reporting by 4% of men, 17% of women and 38% of female victims of violence.

Compensation

Victims were asked about their attempts to achieve financial compensation either from insurance companies or through the civil or criminal court systems. Tables 34 and 35 indicate that the vast majority of victimization incidents did not result in attempts to achieve compensation. Attempts were made to seek redress through the court systems in 1% of incidents and through insurance in 16% of incidents. Victims did successfully claim compensation from insurance companies in 12% of incidents.

Finally, Table 35 presents data concerning the relationship between the seeking of compensation and the household income of individuals involved in victimization incidents. With respect to the insurance item, the tendency to seek compensation increases with income: those in the highest income category are about twice as likely as those in the lowest category to take such action. With respect to seeking compensation through civil or criminal court, however, it is not possible to make reliable estimates.

Victim Assistance

Respondents were asked whether they had sought advice or assistance from agencies that provide victim assistance. Table 36 indicates that only a small number of incidents (5%) resulted in victims seeking such assistance. Victims of personal crimes were more likely (7%) than victims of household crime (3%) to seek assistance of this type.

Victims who did not contact a victim assistance agency were asked if they had knowledge of the existence of such

an organization in the local area. About one in three (31%) of these victims claimed to know about such an agency; victims of personal crimes were more likely to know of their existence (35%) than were victims of household crimes (27%).

Victims who reported knowledge of a victim support agency but had not contacted such an agency were asked about the reasons for their failure to do so. Table 36 indicates that, in 58% of these cases, victims suggested that the action was “not necessary”; another 31% felt that the effort would not be worth the trouble.

DISCUSSION

General Social Survey data reviewed in this chapter indicate that, overall, only 40% of the offences described by respondents were brought to the attention of the police. The estimate is similar to those provided by the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey and the American National Crime Survey¹⁻⁴. Moreover, there is evidence of considerable variation across offence types. Household offences stand a better chance of being reported to the police than the more serious violent offences. In fact, robbery and assault each had a lower likelihood of being brought to the attention of the police than did vandalism, the least serious in the hierarchy of offences.

Earlier research tended to view the failure of citizens to report crime to the police as inherently problematic and suggestive of the low regard in which the criminal justice system was held by many in society. More recent analyses, however, interpret public reporting decisions in utilitarian terms^{5,6}. Thus, it is argued that crime victims view the costs and benefits of reporting and decide to notify the police if there are practical reasons for doing so. From this perspective, victims may be seen to perform a useful screening function, in some cases, by not reporting what they define as minor offences with minimal loss or consequences.

The findings of the GSS are consistent with this utilitarian emphasis. In general, victims reported crimes in order to apprehend the offender or to stop the incident or prevent its recurrence; they reported crimes against

their households in order to file a report to claim insurance or compensation. While males and females were equally likely to express a desire to apprehend the offender, the reporting of incidents involving females was more frequently prompted by the need to receive protection or to stop the incident.

Incidents were unlikely to be reported when victims viewed them as too minor, as personal matters or as incidents about which the police could do little. It is worth noting, however, that fear of revenge was cited as a factor for non-reporting in 38% of the violent incidents involving female victims. In a more detailed analysis of this issue, the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey revealed that the fear of revenge was a significant reason for non-reporting in sexual assaults and domestic assaults involving women⁷.

Other findings related to the relatively higher rates of reporting by older victims, and the general tendency for the police to learn about victimization incidents as a result of action taken by the victim, are also consistent with the CUVS⁶.

Data concerning the reasons why so few victims sought compensation either through courts or insurance companies and why so few contacted victim support agencies may suggest themes similar to those relating to the reporting or non-reporting of crimes to the police. The finding that only a small proportion of incidents resulted in attempts to achieve compensation either from courts or insurance companies suggests a need for more detailed analyses of the barriers (perceived or actual) which discourage such efforts.

In the case of victim support agencies, victims involved in only 5% of the incidents indicated that they had contacted such an agency for advice or assistance. Victims who indicated knowledge of such an agency but who failed to contact that agency in response to the victimization incident provided reasons similar to those offered by victims who do not report crimes to the police. Specifically, they were likely to indicate that they viewed the action as unnecessary or not worth the trouble. Again, future research must aim to develop our understanding of the bases of such decision-making.

NOTES

1. Solicitor General Canada. 1983. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 1: Victims of Crime. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
2. Timrots, A.D. and M.R. Rand. 1987. Violent Crime by Strangers and Non-strangers. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
3. U.S. Department of Justice. 1981. Victims of Crime. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
4. U.S. Department of Justice. 1987. Criminal Victimization 1986. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
5. Gottfredson, M.R. and D.M. Gottfredson. 1980. Decision-making in Criminal Justice. Cambridge Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co.
6. Solicitor General Canada. 1984. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 2: Reported and Unreported Crimes. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.
7. Solicitor General Canada. 1985. Canadian Urban Victimization Survey Bulletin 4: Female Victims of Crime. Ottawa: Programs Branch/Research and Statistics Group.

TABLE 31

Number of Criminal Victimizations Reported to the Police by Age Group and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Age group and type of incident	Total incidents		Reported to police								Not reported to police		Don't know if reported/ not stated	
			Total		By victim		By some other way		Not stated					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
All age groups														
All incidents	5,356	100	2,156	40	1,641	31	515	10	--	--	2,907	54	293	5
Total personal	2,883	100	942	33	697	24	245	8	--	--	1,862	65	79	3
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	426	36	353	29	73	6	--	--	758	63	--	--
Total violent	1,685	100	516	31	344	20	172	10	--	--	1,104	66	66	4
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	265	100	85	32	65	25	--	--	--	--	180	68	--	--
Assault	1,381	100	415	30	272	20	143	10	--	--	900	65	66	5
Total household	2,114	100	1,138	54	897	42	241	11	--	--	951	45	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	375	70	293	55	82	15	--	--	151	28	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	284	57	207	42	77	15	--	--	207	42	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	204	43	170	36	--	--	--	--	262	56	--	--
Vandalism	617	100	275	45	228	37	--	--	--	--	331	54	--	--
Unclassifiable	360	100	76	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	26	190	53
15-24														
All incidents	1,940	100	517	27	354	18	163	8	--	--	1,213	63	210	11
Total personal	1,268	100	258	20	166	13	93	7	--	--	957	75	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	502	100	105	21	74	15	--	--	--	--	391	78	--	--
Total violent	766	100	153	20	92	12	61	8	--	--	566	74	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	160	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	81	--	--
Assault	591	100	119	20	67	11	--	--	--	--	424	72	--	--
Total household	485	100	249	51	182	38	66	14	--	--	227	47	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	114	100	69	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	128	100	76	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	108	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	57	--	--
Vandalism	135	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	54	--	--
Unclassifiable	186	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	147	79
25-44														
All incidents	2,609	100	1,191	46	936	36	255	10	--	--	1,349	52	70	3
Total personal	1,341	100	536	40	412	31	123	9	--	--	783	58	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	557	100	246	44	207	37	--	--	--	--	307	55	--	--
Total violent	784	100	290	37	205	26	85	11	--	--	476	61	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	88	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	682	100	239	35	166	24	73	11	--	--	425	62	--	--
Total household	1,129	100	607	54	488	43	119	11	--	--	510	45	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	246	100	178	72	138	56	--	--	--	--	66	27	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	273	100	162	60	124	45	--	--	--	--	108	39	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	252	100	115	46	97	39	--	--	--	--	136	54	--	--
Vandalism	358	100	152	42	129	36	--	--	--	--	199	56	--	--
Unclassifiable	139	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 31

Number of Criminal Victimizations Reported to the Police by Age Group and Type of Incident,
Canada, 1987 – concluded

Age group and type of incident	Total incidents		Reported to police								Not reported to police		Don't know if reported/not stated	
			Total		By victim		By some other way		Not stated					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
45-64														
All incidents	626	100	350	56	270	43	80	13	--	--	262	42	--	--
Total personal	226	100	122	54	97	43	--	--	--	--	100	44	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	111	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total violent	115	100	69	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	94	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total household	371	100	213	57	169	46	--	--	--	--	156	42	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	116	100	84	73	67	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	77	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	81	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	98	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 +														
All incidents	181	100	97	54	80	44	--	--	--	--	84	46	--	--
Total personal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft personal prop./attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total violent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total household	128	100	69	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Break and enter/attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 32

Number of Criminal Victimizations Reported by Victim by Reason for Reporting to the Police, Sex and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Sex and type of incident	Total incidents reported by victim		Reason for reporting to police							
			Stop incident(1)		File a report(1)		Receive protection(1)		Catch offender(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)										
Both sexes										
All incidents	1,641	100	1,260	77	690	42	712	43	1,306	80
Total personal	697	100	554	79	204	29	345	50	552	79
Theft personal prop./attempt	353	100	253	72	150	42	111	32	302	85
Total violent	344	100	301	87	---	---	234	68	250	73
Sexual assault	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robbery/attempt	65	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Assault	272	100	243	89	---	---	192	71	188	69
Total household	897	100	663	74	483	54	356	40	712	79
Break and enter/attempt	293	100	252	86	135	46	167	57	261	89
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	207	100	131	63	139	67	67	32	155	75
Theft household prop./attempt	170	100	119	70	76	45	---	---	133	78
Vandalism	228	100	161	71	134	59	76	33	162	71
Unclassifiable	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Males										
All incidents	875	100	634	72	418	48	291	33	705	81
Total personal	346	100	257	74	123	36	134	39	286	83
Theft personal prop./attempt	172	100	117	68	88	51	---	---	146	85
Total violent	174	100	140	81	---	---	94	54	140	80
Robbery/attempt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Assault	139	100	117	84	---	---	82	59	106	77
Total household	504	100	352	70	293	58	156	31	395	78
Break and enter/attempt	151	100	127	84	75	50	77	51	135	90
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	130	100	76	58	96	74	---	---	95	73
Theft household prop./attempt	98	100	64	66	---	---	---	---	77	79
Vandalism	126	100	85	68	78	62	---	---	87	69
Unclassifiable	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Females										
All incidents	766	100	626	82	272	35	421	55	600	78
Total personal	352	100	297	84	80	23	211	60	266	76
Theft personal prop./attempt	181	100	136	75	62	34	71	39	155	86
Total violent	171	100	161	94	---	---	140	82	110	65
Sexual assault	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robbery/attempt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Assault	134	100	126	94	---	---	111	83	82	61
Total household	393	100	311	79	190	48	199	51	318	81
Break and enter/attempt	142	100	125	88	---	---	90	64	126	89
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	77	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	78
Theft household prop./attempt	72	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vandalism	102	100	76	74	---	---	---	---	75	74
Unclassifiable	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(1) Number and proportion do not add to total as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion of affirmative responses shown.

TABLE 33

Number of Criminal Victimizations Not Reported to the Police by Reason for Not Reporting, Sex and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Sex and type of incident	Reason for not reporting to police													
	Total incidents not reported		Nothing taken(1)		Police could not do anything(1)		Fear of revenge(1)		Too minor(1)		Personal matter(1)		Not want to get involved with police/courts(1)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)														
Both sexes														
All incidents	2,907	100	796	27	1,732	60	299	10	2,047	70	1,119	38	1,029	35
Total personal	1,862	100	505	27	1,054	57	255	14	1,259	68	928	50	822	44
Theft personal prop./attempt	758	100	102	13	457	60	--	--	545	72	228	30	193	25
Total violent	1,104	100	404	37	597	54	231	21	714	65	701	63	629	57
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	180	100	100	56	130	72	--	--	116	65	64	36	73	41
Assault	900	100	301	33	453	50	187	21	587	65	617	69	538	60
Total household	951	100	252	27	627	66	--	--	717	75	158	17	193	20
Break and enter/attempt	151	100	72	47	88	58	--	--	95	63	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	207	100	--	--	140	67	--	--	169	82	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attem	262	100	--	--	170	65	--	--	196	75	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	331	100	117	35	229	69	--	--	257	78	60	18	--	--
Unclassifiable	94	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	75	--	--	--	--
Males														
All incidents	1,499	100	429	29	935	62	61	4	1,116	74	579	39	518	35
Total personal	972	100	278	29	575	59	--	--	710	73	475	49	423	44
Theft personal prop./attempt	359	100	--	--	214	60	--	--	261	73	93	26	74	21
Total violent	612	100	252	41	361	59	--	--	449	73	382	62	349	57
Robbery/attempt	118	100	76	64	90	76	--	--	84	71	--	--	--	--
Assault	494	100	176	36	270	55	--	--	364	74	339	69	299	61
Total household	478	100	129	27	331	69	--	--	366	77	79	17	88	18
Break and enter/attempt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	121	100	--	--	81	67	--	--	96	79	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attem	126	100	--	--	89	70	--	--	91	72	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	172	100	66	38	126	73	--	--	140	82	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Females														
All incidents	1,408	100	368	26	797	57	238	17	931	66	540	38	512	36
Total personal	890	100	227	26	479	54	207	23	550	62	453	51	399	45
Theft personal prop./attempt	399	100	75	19	243	61	--	--	284	71	134	34	119	30
Total violent	492	100	152	31	236	48	187	38	265	54	319	65	280	57
Sexual assault	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery/attempt	61	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault	405	100	125	31	183	45	152	37	222	55	279	69	238	59
Total household	473	100	124	26	296	63	--	--	351	74	79	17	105	22
Break and enter/attempt	92	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	86	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	85	--	--	--	--
Theft household prop./attem	136	100	--	--	82	60	--	--	105	77	--	--	--	--
Vandalism	159	100	--	--	103	65	--	--	117	74	--	--	--	--
Unclassifiable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1)Number and proportion do not add to total as these are separate variables.

Only number and proportion of affirmative responses shown.

TABLE 34

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Efforts to Achieve Compensation Through Insurance Company and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Attempted compensation										No attempt		Not stated	
	Total		Received compensation		Did not receive compensation		Not yet resolved		Not stated							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(No. in thousands)															
All incidents	5,356	100	871	16	630	12	147	3	71	1	---	---	4,240	79	245	5
Total personal	2,883	100	242	8	136	5	74	3	---	---	---	---	2,606	90	---	---
Theft personal prop./attempt	1,197	100	182	15	116	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,015	85	---	---
Total violent	1,685	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,591	94	---	---
Sexual assault	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robbery/attempt	265	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	252	95	---	---
Assault	1,381	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,298	94	---	---
Total household	2,114	100	618	29	485	23	70	3	---	---	---	---	1,475	70	---	---
Break and enter/attempt	532	100	163	31	130	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	365	69	---	---
Motor vehicle theft/attempt	496	100	184	37	147	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	307	62	---	---
Theft household prop./attempt	469	100	84	18	61	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	378	81	---	---
Vandalism	617	100	187	30	147	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	425	69	---	---
Unclassifiable	360	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	44	188	52

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 35

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Efforts to Achieve Compensation Through Insurance Company and Household Income, Canada, 1987

Household income	Total incidents		Attempted compensation										No attempt		Not stated	
	Total		Received compensation		Did not receive compensation		Not yet resolved		Not stated							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(No. in thousands)															
All income groups	5,356	100	871	16	630	12	147	3	71	1	---	---	4,240	79	245	5
< \$15,000	678	100	75	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	578	85	---	---
\$15,000 - \$29,999	1,136	100	155	14	113	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	957	84	---	---
\$30,000 - \$39,999	959	100	192	20	132	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	714	75	---	---
\$40,000 - \$59,999	984	100	196	20	147	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	772	78	---	---
\$60,000 +	747	100	150	20	120	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	534	72	62	8
Not stated	852	100	102	12	60	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	685	80	65	8

General Social Survey, 1988

TABLE 36

Number of Criminal Victimizations by Sought Assistance, Knowledge of Victim Assistance Agency and Type of Incident, Canada, 1987

Type of incident	Total incidents		Sought assistance		Assistance not sought/knowledge of agency												Not stated	
					Total				Knowledge								No knowledge	Not stated
					Total				Reason did not seek assistance									
									Not worth trouble				Not necessary					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(No. in thousands)																		
All incidents	5,356	100	268	5	4,867	91	1,512	28	469	9	878	16	116	2	—	—	3,349	63
Total personal	2,883	100	200	7	2,653	92	924	32	264	9	539	19	90	3	—	—	1,727	60
Theft personal																		
prop./attempt	1,197	100	—	—	1,167	98	385	32	150	13	192	16	—	—	—	—	780	65
Total violent	1,685	100	171	10	1,486	88	539	32	114	7	347	21	63	4	—	—	947	56
Sexual assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery/attempt	265	100	—	—	246	93	78	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	63
Assault	1,381	100	146	11	1,206	87	440	32	91	7	303	22	—	—	—	—	765	55
Total household	2,114	100	61	3	2,050	97	545	26	192	9	309	15	—	—	—	—	1,502	71
Break and																		
enter/attempt	532	100	—	—	511	96	134	25	—	—	82	15	—	—	—	—	377	71
Motor vehicle																		
theft/attempt	496	100	—	—	482	97	130	26	—	—	78	16	—	—	—	—	352	71
Theft household																		
prop./attempt	469	100	—	—	457	98	110	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	74
Vandalism	617	100	—	—	599	97	170	28	69	11	92	15	—	—	—	—	428	69
Unclassifiable	360	100	—	—	164	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	33

APPENDIX I

Sample Design and Estimation Procedures

APPENDIX I. SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

POPULATION

The target population of the 1988 General Social Survey includes all persons 15 years and over living in Canada, with the following exceptions:

1. full-time residents of institutions;
2. residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Since random digit dialling techniques were used to select households, households (thus persons living in households) that did not have telephones at the time of the survey were excluded from the surveyed population. These households account for less than 3% of the total population.

The survey estimates have been adjusted (weighted) to represent the entire target population, including persons without telephones and other exclusions.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION METHODS

The 1988 General Social Survey employed two different Random Digit Dialling (RDD) sampling techniques. For Newfoundland and Ontario, the Elimination of Non-working Banks method was used while, for the remaining provinces, the Waksberg method was used¹. Both of these methods are described below.

Note that a “bank” of telephone numbers is a group of 100 possible numbers that share the same three-digit area code, three digit prefix and first two digits of the final part of the telephone number.

Elimination of Non-working Banks RDD Design

The following description describes the Elimination of Non-working Banks (ENWB) design which was used to sample for the GSS in Newfoundland and Ontario.

ENWB is a form of Random Digit Dialling in which an attempt is made to identify all “working banks” for an area, i.e. to identify all banks with at least one household. Working banks were identified using telephone company lists and all possible 10-digit telephone numbers were generated for these banks. A systematic sample of telephone numbers was then generated for each stratum and an attempt was made to conduct a GSS interview

with one randomly selected person from each household reached.

Waksberg RDD Design

Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	Quebec
Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Alberta	British Columbia

The Waksberg method employs a two-stage design which increases the likelihood of contacting households over a “pure” RDD design. The following describes the procedure used for the General Social Survey in the above provinces.

For each stratum within each of these provinces, an up-to-date list of all telephone area code and prefix number combinations was obtained. Within each identified area code-prefix combination, all possible combinations of the next two digits were added to form the 100 possible banks. These banks formed the first stage sampling units (i.e. the Primary Sampling Units - PSUs).

Within each stratum, random selections were made of these banks and then the final two digits were generated at random. This number (called a “Primary” number) was called to determine whether or not it reached a household. If it did not reach a household (i.e. the number was not assigned for use or was a business, institution, etc.), the number was dropped from further consideration. If it did reach a household, additional numbers referred to as “Secondary” numbers were generated within the same bank (i.e. numbers with the same first eight digits as the “Primary” number). These numbers were also called to determine whether or not they reached a household. Secondary numbers were generated on a continuing basis until:

- (a) five additional households were reached in each retained bank; or
- (b) the bank was exhausted; or
- (c) the survey period ended.

An attempt was made to conduct an interview with a randomly selected respondent in all “Primary” and “Secondary” households reached.

Stratification

In order to carry out sampling, each of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island was divided into strata or geographic areas. Generally, for each province, one stratum represented the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of the province and the other, the non-CMAs.

Since Ontario and Saskatchewan are each sampled from two regional offices, more strata were included in the sample design for these areas.

The area code and prefix combinations that corresponded to the strata were determined and used to select the appropriate samples in each stratum. Since area code-prefix boundaries did not always correspond exactly to the intended stratum boundaries, small biases may have been introduced at this stage.

A target sample size of approximately 10,000 households was chosen as being large enough to allow extensive analysis at the national level and limited analysis at a provincial level. It was allocated to provinces in proportion to the square root of their populations and to the strata within provinces in proportion to their populations.

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATION

Person Weights

For both the Waksberg design and the Elimination of Non-working Banks design, each household within a stratum has an equal probability of selection. For the Waksberg households, the initial weight is set to a constant (1.0) for all records. For ENWB households the initial weight is equal to the total number of telephone numbers in the stratum divided by the number of sampled telephone numbers in the stratum.

The initial weight is adjusted, by stratum, for non-response and households which had more than one telephone number have a second adjustment to produce the person weight. The second adjustment corrects for the higher probability of households with more than one telephone number being sampled.

Subsequently, these "person weights" were adjusted within strata so that the estimated population sizes for the strata would agree with census projections of the population. In the final stages of sampling, the weights were adjusted for over- or under-sampling within

province-sex-age groups, again using census projections for the target population. The age groups for this adjustment were:

15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+

Incident Weights

The final person weight became the basic incident weight. Two adjustments were made to this basic weight to arrive at the final incident weight:

1. Each incident report was classified as being either a "person" or "household" crime. The following are classified as personal victimizations: sexual assault, robbery/attempt, assault, theft of personal property/attempt. Household victimizations included the remaining offence types: break and enter/attempt, motor vehicle theft/attempt, theft of household property/attempt and vandalism. Household crimes could have been reported by any member of the sampled household so an adjustment to the basic weight is made for all household members.² A second adjustment to the basic crime weight is necessary to account for the probability that the incident could have been reported by other persons harmed or threatened in a violent incident.

Each of the crime incident reports can represent either a single incident report or a series of crime incidents. More information on series weights can be obtained in General Social Survey Working Paper #2².

Estimation

The estimate of the number of persons(incidents) in the population having a given set of characteristics is determined by summing the weights of all sampled persons(incidents) with that set of characteristics. The estimates of persons(incidents) presented in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand, which not only improves readability but also provides data at an appropriate level of precision.

NOTES

1. Waksberg, J. 1980. "Sampling Methods for Random Digit Dialling." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 73: 40-46.
2. Murphy, K., Paton, D., Praught, E. January, 1989. General Social Survey Working Paper # 2, Guidelines For Working With Cycle Three Normalized Record Structure Files and Its Multiple Weighting Factors. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

APPENDIX II

Cycle Three Questionnaires

APPENDIX II. CYCLE THREE QUESTIONNAIRES

Content and Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used to collect Cycle 3 information:

QUESTIONNAIRE	AGE GROUP	TITLE
GSS 3-1	All age groups	Selection Control form
GSS 3-2	Age 15 and over	Personal Risk Screening Questionnaire
GSS 3-3	Age 15 and over	Accident Report
GSS 3-4	Age 15 and over	Crime Incident Report

The GSS 3-1 was completed for each telephone number selected in the sample. It lists all household members, collecting basic demographic information, specifically age, sex, marital status and relation to head of family. A respondent, 15 years of age or older was then randomly selected and a GSS 3-2 was completed for this person. The GSS 3-2 collected the following types of information: the respondent's attitudes to various components of the justice system, awareness of victim services and perception of risk with regard to accidents and crime incidents (section A); basic background information on the respondent (section B); information on the kind and number of times the respondent had been involved in an accident (section C) or a crime incident during 1987 (section D). Each time an accident or crime incident was reported on the GSS 3-2 questionnaire, an Accident Report (GSS 3-3) or a Crime Incident Report (GSS 3-4) was completed.

General social survey Selection control form

GSS 3-1

Confidential when completed

1: 2:

3: 4: 5:

TELEPHONE NUMBER LABEL

RECORD OF CALLS									
10	11 Date		12 Start		13 Finish		14 Result	15 Interviewer's Name	16 Comments
	Day	Month	Hour	Min.	Hour	Min.			
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									

17. CALL COVERAGE BY TIME OF DAY AND DAY OF WEEK

Time Period	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
09:00 - 12:00						
12:01 - 16:00						
16:01 - 19:00						
19:01 - 21:00						

18. FORMS CONTROL

Form	Number of forms
GSS 3-1	<input type="text"/>
GSS 3-2	<input type="text"/>
GSS 3-3	<input type="text"/>
GSS 3-4	<input type="text"/>

19. Interviewer Number

20. Final status

<p>30. Hello, I'm from Statistics Canada. We are conducting a survey in your area and throughout Canada on accidents and crime and their impact on Canadians.</p> <p>31. I'd like to make sure that I've dialed the right number. Is this (read number)? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> → Dial again, if still wrong, END</p> <p>32. Is this the number for a business, an institution or a private home? Private home <input type="radio"/> Both home and business <input type="radio"/> } → Go to 35 Business, institution or other non-residence <input type="radio"/></p> <p>33. Does anyone use this telephone number as a home phone number? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> → Thank respondent and END</p>	<p>34. How many persons live or stay at this address and use this number as a home phone number? Less than 15 <input type="radio"/> 15 or more <input type="radio"/> → Make appointment.</p> <p>35. In this survey all information we collect will be kept strictly confidential as guaranteed by the Statistics Act. While your participation is voluntary, it is essential if the survey results are to be accurate.</p> <p>36. I need to select one person from your household for an interview. Starting with the oldest, what is the name and age of each person living or staying there who has no usual place of residence elsewhere? (Enter names and ages in items 42 and 44)</p>																																																																																						
<p>37. INTERVIEWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter answers for items 45 through 48 for each person recorded in item 42. Refer to Interviewer Reference Card for instructions and codes. • Then go to item 60. 																																																																																							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">40.</th> <th style="width: 5%;">41.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">42.</th> <th style="width: 5%;">43.</th> <th style="width: 5%;">44.</th> <th style="width: 5%;">45.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">46.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">47.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">48.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pg</th> <th>Ln</th> <th>Names of Household Members</th> <th>Sel #</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>What is marital status?</th> <th>Family Identifier</th> <th>What is relationship to ... (Head of Family)?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>1</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>3</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>5</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>7</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Given name _____ Surname _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	Pg	Ln	Names of Household Members	Sel #	Age	Sex	What is marital status?	Family Identifier	What is relationship to ... (Head of Family)?		1	Given name _____ Surname _____							2	Given name _____ Surname _____								3	Given name _____ Surname _____							4	Given name _____ Surname _____								5	Given name _____ Surname _____							6	Given name _____ Surname _____								7	Given name _____ Surname _____							8	Given name _____ Surname _____						
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.																																																																															
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	7	Given name _____ Surname _____																																																																																					
	8	Given name _____ Surname _____																																																																																					
<p>60. INTERVIEWER: Enter Page-Line no. of person giving the above information. → </p>																																																																																							
<p>61. Are there any persons away from this household attending school, visiting, travelling or in the hospital who USUALLY live there? Yes <input type="radio"/> → Enter names and complete items 44 through 48. No <input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																							
<p>62. Does anyone else live there, such as other relatives, roomers, boarders or employees? Yes <input type="radio"/> → Enter names and complete items 44 through 48. No <input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																							
<p>63. Now I am going to randomly select the person to interview. This will just take a second.</p>																																																																																							
<p>64. INTERVIEWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In item 43 number the persons 15 years of age and over in order from oldest to youngest. • Enter number of eligible household members 1 • Determine the selected person by referring to the Selection Grid. • In Item 43 circle the selected person number and enter Page-Line no. 2 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">SELECTION GRID LABEL</p> <p>A = Eligible household members B = Selection number</p>																																																																																						
<p>65. The person I am to interview is (read name) (Is he/she there?) Yes <input type="radio"/> → Go to form GSS 3-2 No <input type="radio"/> → Set up appointment and enter details in item 16.</p>																																																																																							



- - Telephone number

Label Identification Number

Page-Line No.

1 Type

GSS 3 - 2

Confidential when completed

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

PERSONAL RISK

SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER

SECTION A																													
<p>A1. INTERVIEWER: Repeat the introduction below if selected respondent is different from household respondent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hello, I'm from Statistics Canada. We are conducting a survey in your area and throughout Canada on accidents and crime and their impact on Canadians.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. While your participation is voluntary, it is essential if the survey results are to be accurate.</p>																													
<p>A2. These first questions ask about your opinions on crime and accidents and about ways in which people protect themselves and their property.</p>																													
<p>A3. Compared to other areas in Canada, do you think your neighbourhood has a higher amount of crime, about the same or a lower amount of crime?</p> <p>Higher 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>About the same 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Lower 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 4 <input type="radio"/></p>																													
<p>A4. During 1987, do you think that crime in your neighbourhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?</p> <p>Increased 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Decreased 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Same 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 8 <input type="radio"/></p>																													
<p>A5. Which of the following types of crime is of most concern to you? Is it... (Accept one response only)</p> <p>Attack or threat of attack? 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Theft of household or personal belongings? 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings? 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Something else? 4 <input type="radio"/></p>																													
<p>A6. How safe do you feel or would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood...</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>...during the day?</p> <p>Very safe 01 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Reasonably safe 02 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Somewhat unsafe 03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Very unsafe 04 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 05 <input type="radio"/></p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>How about after dark?</p> <p>Very safe 06 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Reasonably safe 07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Somewhat unsafe 08 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Very unsafe 09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 10 <input type="radio"/></p> </td> </tr> </table>					<p>...during the day?</p> <p>Very safe 01 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Reasonably safe 02 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Somewhat unsafe 03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Very unsafe 04 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 05 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>How about after dark?</p> <p>Very safe 06 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Reasonably safe 07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Somewhat unsafe 08 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Very unsafe 09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 10 <input type="radio"/></p>																							
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<p>A7. Do you think your local police force does a good job, an average job or a poor job:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Good job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Average job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Poor job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Of enforcing the laws?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">02 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">03 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">04 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Of promptly responding to calls?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">06 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">07 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">08 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Of being approachable and easy to talk to?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">09 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Of supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">14 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">16 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>						Good job	Average job	Poor job	Don't know	a) Of enforcing the laws?	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>	b) Of promptly responding to calls?	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	c) Of being approachable and easy to talk to?	09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>	d) Of supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime?	13 <input type="radio"/>	14 <input type="radio"/>	15 <input type="radio"/>	16 <input type="radio"/>
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<p>A8. Now I would like to ask you a similar question about the criminal courts. Are they doing a good job, an average job or a poor job:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Good job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Average job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Poor job</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) In providing justice quickly?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">18 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">19 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) In helping the victim?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">22 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">23 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">24 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) In determining whether the accused, or the person charged is guilty or not?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">26 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">27 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">28 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) In protecting the rights of the accused?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">30 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">31 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">32 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>						Good job	Average job	Poor job	Don't know	a) In providing justice quickly?	17 <input type="radio"/>	18 <input type="radio"/>	19 <input type="radio"/>	20 <input type="radio"/>	b) In helping the victim?	21 <input type="radio"/>	22 <input type="radio"/>	23 <input type="radio"/>	24 <input type="radio"/>	c) In determining whether the accused, or the person charged is guilty or not?	25 <input type="radio"/>	26 <input type="radio"/>	27 <input type="radio"/>	28 <input type="radio"/>	d) In protecting the rights of the accused?	29 <input type="radio"/>	30 <input type="radio"/>	31 <input type="radio"/>	32 <input type="radio"/>
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<p>A9. In general, would you say that sentences handed down by the courts are too severe, about right or not severe enough?</p> <p>Too severe 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>About right 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Not severe enough 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 4 <input type="radio"/></p>																													
<p>A10. Have you heard of any of the following ways that victims of crime may obtain assistance or compensation?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Payment ordered by a judge as part of an offender's sentence?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">02 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Various services providing assistance to the victim, such as shelters for battered women, sexual assault centres, crisis lines, community police programmes and court assistance programmes?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">03 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">04 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Victim-offender reconciliation programmes? These are programmes intended to bring the victim and offender together to resolve a dispute and repay the victim</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">06 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Payment from a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">07 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">08 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) A civil court awards damages to the victim?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">09 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) An insurance company pays for the victim's loss or injury?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>						Yes	No	a) Payment ordered by a judge as part of an offender's sentence?	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	b) Various services providing assistance to the victim, such as shelters for battered women, sexual assault centres, crisis lines, community police programmes and court assistance programmes?	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>	c) Victim-offender reconciliation programmes? These are programmes intended to bring the victim and offender together to resolve a dispute and repay the victim	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	d) Payment from a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board?	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	e) A civil court awards damages to the victim?	09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	f) An insurance company pays for the victim's loss or injury?	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>				
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<p>A11. During 1987, did you have any contact with a police officer who was on duty?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/> → Go to A14</p>																													
<p>A12. Were any of these contacts as a result of a crime?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="radio"/> → Go to A14</p>																													
<p>A13. Who were the victims of this crime? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Yourself? 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Someone close to you? (Friends, relatives) 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Someone else? 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>None of the above 4 <input type="radio"/></p>																													
<p>A14. During 1987, did you have any contact with a lawyer?</p> <p>Yes 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 6 <input type="radio"/> → Go to A17</p>																													
<p>A15. Were any of these contacts as a result of a crime?</p> <p>Yes 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 8 <input type="radio"/> → Go to A17</p>																													
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<p>A17. During 1987, did you have any contact with the courts?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="radio"/> → Go to A20</p>																													
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A19. Who were the victims of this crime?
(Mark all that apply)

Yourself? ☐ 1
 Someone close to you? (Friends, relatives) ☐ 2
 Someone else? ☐ 3
 None of the above ☐ 4

A20. During 1987, did you witness a crime being committed against someone other than yourself?

Yes ☐ 5
 No ☐ 6 → Go to A23

A21. Thinking about the most recent, did the police find out about the incident in any way?

Yes ☐ 7
 No ☐ 8 → Go to A23

A22. How did they learn about it? Was it from you or someone else?

Respondent ☐ 1
 Someone else ☐ 2

A23. During 1987, did you do any of the following things to protect yourself or your property from crime? Have you ...

	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>
a) Changed daily routine, activities, or avoided certain places? <input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
b) Changed phone number? <input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6
c) Installed new locks, bars on windows or burglar alarms? <input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8
d) Taken a self defence course? <input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 10

A24. Do you have any of the following in you home ...

	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>
a) A working smoke detector? <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
b) A fire extinguisher? <input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5
c) First aid supplies? (bandaids, bandages and antiseptic) <input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7

A25. On average, how many times a month do you go out during the evening to do the following activities ...

	No. of times a month	or None	<input type="radio"/>
a) Work nights, attend night classes, go to meetings or do volunteer work? <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3			<input type="radio"/> 00
b) Go to restaurants or bars? <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4			<input type="radio"/> 00
c) Go to movies, theatres or play bingo? <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5			<input type="radio"/> 00
d) To go out for sports, exercise or recreational activities? <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6			<input type="radio"/> 00
e) Shop? <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7			<input type="radio"/> 00
f) Visit relatives or friends in their own homes? <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8			<input type="radio"/> 00
g) Other evening activities not already mentioned? <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/> 9			<input type="radio"/> 00

A26. During 1987, did you take a drink of wine, beer, liquor or any other alcoholic beverage?

Yes ☐ 1
 No ☐ 2 → Go to A28

A27. How often did you take a drink? Was it ...

At least once a week ☐ 3 → Considering a drink to be one bottle of beer, one small glass of wine or 1 1/2 oz of liquor, how many drinks do you have in a typical week?
 drinks
 One or more times a month ☐ 4
 Less often than once a month ☐ 5
 Don't know ☐ 6

A28. We would like you to rate on a scale of zero to ten the chances of the following events happening to you in the future. A zero means you think it will never happen and a ten means that you think the event will almost certainly happen to you. Rate the chances of:

Scale

	Will never happen	Will happen
	↓	↓
	0	10

a) An airplane accident 1 2 3
 b) A car or motorcycle accident 2 3 4
 c) An accident at work requiring medical attention 3 4 5
 d) Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings 4 5 6
 e) Pollution of the environment 5 6 7
 f) Theft of household or personal belongings 6 7 8
 g) An accident at home requiring medical attention 7 8 9
 h) Assault or threat of assault 8 9 10
 i) A road accident involving you as a pedestrian or on a bicycle 9 10 11

SECTION B	
<p>B1. This survey, the General Social Survey, needs some background information to monitor changes in Canadian society. For this reason I'd like to ask you the following questions.</p> <p>B2. In what type of dwelling are you now living? Is it a ...</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Single detached house? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Semi-detached or double (side-by-side)? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Garden house, town-house or row house? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Duplex (one above the other)? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Low-rise apartment (less than 5 stories)? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>High-rise apartment (5 or more stories)? <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <p>B3. What are the first three characters of your postal code?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Don't know <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B4. Is this dwelling owned or rented by a member of this household?</p> <p>Owned <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Rented <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B5. How many telephones, including extensions, are there in your dwelling?</p> <p>One <input type="radio"/> → Go to B10</p> <p>Two or more <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B6. Do all the telephones have the same number?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> → Go to B10</p> <p>No <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B7. How many different numbers are there?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <p>B8. Are any of these numbers for business use only?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/> → Go to B10</p> <p>B9. How many are for business use only?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <p>B10. In what country were you born?</p> <p>Canada <input type="radio"/> → In which province or territory?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Newfoundland <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Prince Edward Island <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Nova Scotia <input type="radio"/></p> <p>New Brunswick <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Quebec <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ontario <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Manitoba <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Saskatchewan <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Alberta <input type="radio"/></p> <p>British Columbia <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yukon Territory <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Northwest Territories <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>01 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to B12</p> <p>Country outside Canada <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to B11</p>	<p>B11. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Canadian citizen by birth <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B12. What is your date of birth?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15%;"></div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Day Month Year</p> <p>B13. What language did you first speak in childhood? (Accept multiple response only if languages were used equally)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Do you still understand that/those language(s)?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <p>B14. What language do you speak most often at home? (Accept multiple response only if languages are spoken equally)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Chinese <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <p>B15. How many years of elementary or high school education have you successfully completed?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>No schooling <input type="radio"/></p> <p>One to five years <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Six <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Seven <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Eight <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Nine <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ten <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Eleven <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Twelve <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Thirteen <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>01 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to B19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to B17</p> <p>B16. Have you graduated from high school?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B17. Have you had any further schooling beyond elementary/high school?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/> → Go to B19</p>

<p>B32. What kind of business, industry or service was this? (Give full description: e.g. paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	<p>B35. What is your best estimate of your total personal income in 1987 from all sources, including those just mentioned?</p> <p>Income ¹ <input type="radio"/> → \$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> 00</p> <p>Loss ² <input type="radio"/> → \$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> 00</p> <p>No income ³ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ⁴ <input type="radio"/></p>															
<p>B33. What kind of work were you doing? (Give a full description: e.g. accounts clerk, dairy farmer, primary school teacher.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	<p>B36. What is your best estimate of the total income of all household members from all sources in 1987? Was the total household income...</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Less than \$20,000? ⁰¹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Less than \$10,000? ⁰⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$10,000 and more? ⁰⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$20,000 and more? ⁰² <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No income ⁰³ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ⁰⁴ <input type="radio"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Less than \$5,000? ⁰⁹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$5,000 and more? ¹⁰ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Less than \$15,000? ¹¹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$15,000 and more? ¹² <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Less than \$30,000? ¹³ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$30,000 and more? ¹⁴ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Less than \$60,000? ¹⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>\$60,000 and more? ¹⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> </div> </div>															
<p>B34. From which of the following sources did you receive income during 1987?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Income from wages, salary or self-employment?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">¹ <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">² <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Income from government, such as Family Allowance, U.I.C., Social Assistance, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan or Old Age Security? . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">³ <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">⁴ <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Income from interest, dividends, investments or private pensions?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">⁵ <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">⁶ <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Income from any other sources, such as alimony, scholarships, etc.?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">⁷ <input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">⁸ <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	a) Income from wages, salary or self-employment?	¹ <input type="radio"/>	² <input type="radio"/>	b) Income from government, such as Family Allowance, U.I.C., Social Assistance, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan or Old Age Security? . .	³ <input type="radio"/>	⁴ <input type="radio"/>	c) Income from interest, dividends, investments or private pensions?	⁵ <input type="radio"/>	⁶ <input type="radio"/>	d) Income from any other sources, such as alimony, scholarships, etc.?	⁷ <input type="radio"/>	⁸ <input type="radio"/>	
	Yes	No														
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d) Income from any other sources, such as alimony, scholarships, etc.?	⁷ <input type="radio"/>	⁸ <input type="radio"/>														

SECTION C

C1. The next questions ask about accidents which may have happened to you during 1987.

We are interested in accidents which either:

- DISRUPTED YOUR NORMAL ACTIVITIES FOR AT LEAST HALF A DAY;
OR
- RESULTED IN OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES OF \$200 OR MORE.

	Yes	How many in 1987?	No
C2 From January 1st to December 31st, 1987, did you have an accident:			
a) While in a car, van, truck or on a motorcycle?	Yes ⁰¹ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ⁰² <input type="radio"/>
b) While on a recreational vehicle such as an All Terrain Vehicle (ATV), snowmobile, etc.? ...	Yes ⁰³ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ⁰⁴ <input type="radio"/>
c) While a pedestrian or on a bicycle?	Yes ⁰⁵ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ⁰⁶ <input type="radio"/>
C3. (Excluding those already mentioned,) did you have an accident while working at a job or business during 1987? (Mark "did not work in period" as "No".)	Yes ⁰⁷ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ⁰⁸ <input type="radio"/>
C4. (Excluding those already mentioned,) did you have an accident while playing games or participating in sports during 1987?	Yes ⁰⁹ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ¹⁰ <input type="radio"/>
C5. (Other than any accidents already mentioned,) during 1987 did you:			
a) Have a fall which resulted in an injury?	Yes ¹¹ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ¹² <input type="radio"/>
b) Suffer burns, smoke inhalation or other fire-related accidents?	Yes ¹³ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ¹⁴ <input type="radio"/>
c) Suffer from poisoning by any substances or liquids, including drugs? ...	Yes ¹⁵ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ¹⁶ <input type="radio"/>
d) Cut yourself seriously with a knife, broken glass or other object? ...	Yes ¹⁷ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ¹⁸ <input type="radio"/>
e) Have other accidents which involved an injury to you? ...	Yes ¹⁹ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ²⁰ <input type="radio"/>
C6. During 1987 did you have any other type of accident? ...	Yes ²¹ <input type="radio"/> →	<input type="text"/>	No ²² <input type="radio"/>

C7. INTERVIEWER: Total the number of accidents reported in C2 to C6 and enter → TOTAL

C8. Did you drive any motor vehicle during 1987? (Include car, van, truck or motorcycle)

Yes ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ → Go to C10

C9. As a driver of a motor vehicle, what is your best estimate of the number of miles or kilometres you drove in 1987?

Miles ³ ☐ } → Enter number →

Kilometres ⁴ ☐ }

C10. During the last seven days, approximately how many hours have you spent as:

a) A driver of a car, van, truck or motorcycle? → hours (If none enter 00)

b) A passenger of a car, van, truck or motorcycle? → hours (If none enter 00)

C11. In order to determine your longer term exposure to accidents, the next four questions ask about the type of accidents you have had during the last three years, that is, during the period since January 1985.

	Number of times in last three years
a) How many times did you have an accident involving any type of vehicle? (Include motor vehicle, recreational vehicle and bicycle)	<input type="text"/> or None ⁰⁰ <input type="radio"/>
b) (Excluding accidents involving vehicles,) how many times did you have an accident while working at a job or business during the last three years?	<input type="text"/> or None ⁰⁰ <input type="radio"/>
c) (Excluding vehicle and work related accidents,) how many times were you hurt or injured while playing games or participating in sports?	<input type="text"/> or None ⁰⁰ <input type="radio"/>
d) How many other accidents did you have during the last three years, such as those involving falls, burns, poisons, cuts, etc.?	<input type="text"/> or None ⁰⁰ <input type="radio"/>

SECTION D			
D1 The next few questions ask about some things which may have happened to you during 1987.			
	Yes	How many in 1987?	No
D2 From January 1st to December 31st 1987:			
a) Did anyone take or try to take something from you by force or threat of force?	Yes ⁰¹ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ⁰² <input type="radio"/>
b) (Other than the incidents already mentioned), did anyone illegally break into or attempt to break into your residence or any other building on your property?	Yes ⁰³ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ⁰⁴ <input type="radio"/>
D3. Now I'm going to ask you a question about being attacked. An attack can be anything from being hit, slapped, pushed or grabbed, to being shot, raped or beaten.			
a) (Excluding incidents already mentioned,) were you attacked by anyone at all, including members of your own household?	Yes ⁰⁵ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ⁰⁶ <input type="radio"/>
b) (Other than the incidents already mentioned), did anyone, including members of your own household, threaten to hit or attack you, or threaten you with a weapon?	Yes ⁰⁷ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ⁰⁸ <input type="radio"/>
D4. During 1987, did you or anyone in your household own a motor vehicle such as a car, truck, motorcycle, etc.?			
Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/>	No ² <input type="radio"/> → Go to D6		
D5. (Other than the incidents already mentioned:)			
a) Did anyone steal or try to steal one of these vehicles or a part of one of them, such as a battery, hubcap or radio?	Yes ⁰⁹ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ¹⁰ <input type="radio"/>
b) (Other than the incidents already mentioned), did anyone deliberately damage one of these vehicles, such as slashing tires?	Yes ¹¹ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ¹² <input type="radio"/>
D6. (Excluding the incidents already mentioned,) was anything of yours stolen during 1987:			
a) From the things usually kept outside your home, such as yard furniture?	Yes ¹³ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ¹⁴ <input type="radio"/>
b) From your place of work, from school or from a public place, such as a restaurant?	Yes ¹⁵ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ¹⁶ <input type="radio"/>
c) From a hotel, vacation home, cottage, car, truck or while travelling?	Yes ¹⁷ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ¹⁸ <input type="radio"/>
D7 (Excluding the incidents already mentioned,) during 1987, did anyone steal or try to steal anything else that belonged to you?	Yes ¹⁹ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ²⁰ <input type="radio"/>
D8. (Other than the incidents already mentioned,) did anyone deliberately damage or destroy any property belonging to you or anyone in your household, such as a window or a fence?	Yes ²¹ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ²² <input type="radio"/>
D9. Were there any other crimes which happened to you during 1987, which may or may not have been reported to the police?	Yes ²³ <input type="radio"/>	→ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	No ²⁴ <input type="radio"/>
D10. INTERVIEWER: Total the number of incidents reported in D2 to D9 and enter → TOTAL			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px;"></table>
D11. In order to determine your longer term exposure to crime, the next question concerns incidents which happened to you in the last three years. In total, how many crimes happened to you since January 1st 1985?			
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 15px;"></table> or None ⁰⁰ <input type="radio"/>			
D12. INTERVIEWER: COMPLETE THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENT AND CRIME INCIDENT REPORTS, AS GIVEN BY TOTAL BOXES ON PAGES 6 AND 7			

E2. ACCIDENT REPORTS

Total number of accidents reported in C7	Total number of form GSS 3-3
<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>

Yes ¹ ☐

No $^2\text{O} \longrightarrow$ Why are they not equal?
(Mark all that apply)

SERIES ACCIDENT report(s) included

NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – MULTIPLE
report(s) included

Other

(specify)

Total number of crime incidents reported in D10	Total number of form GSS 3-4
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; line-height: 30px;"></div>

Yes ¹☐

No $^2\text{O} \longrightarrow$ Why are they not equal?
(Mark all that apply)

SERIES INCIDENT report(s) included

NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – MULTIPLE
report(s) included

Other

(specify)

99. COMMENTS:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.



General Social Survey – Accident Report

Confidential when completed

GSS 3 – 3

F1. IDENTIFICATION	REPORT STATUS
TELEPHONE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	F38. INTERVIEWER: What is the status of this Accident Report? 1 <input type="radio"/> SINGLE ACCIDENT REPORT 2 <input type="radio"/> SERIES ACCIDENT REPORT 3 <input type="radio"/> DUPLICATE ACCIDENT REPORT 4 <input type="radio"/> OUT OF SCOPE (date, definition) 5 <input type="radio"/> NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – SINGLE 6 <input type="radio"/> NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – MULTIPLE 7 <input type="radio"/> None of the above ↓ (Specify)
ACCIDENT REPORT No. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SCREEN QUESTION No. <input type="text"/> c <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	F39. INTERVIEWER: Is this the last Accident Report to be filled out? Yes ⁸ <input type="radio"/> No ⁹ <input type="radio"/> → Go to next Accident Report
	F40. INTERVIEWER: Are there any Crime Incident Reports to be filled out? Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/> → Go to first Crime Incident Report No ² <input type="radio"/> → Thank respondent, end interview and complete Section E, GSS 3-2
F2. You said that during 1987... (refer to appropriate screen question for description of accident). In what month did (this/the most recent) accident happen? In 1987 { January 01 <input type="radio"/> February 02 <input type="radio"/> March 03 <input type="radio"/> April 04 <input type="radio"/> May 05 <input type="radio"/> June 06 <input type="radio"/> July 07 <input type="radio"/> August 08 <input type="radio"/> September 09 <input type="radio"/> October 10 <input type="radio"/> November 11 <input type="radio"/> December 12 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 13 <input type="radio"/> Not in 1987 14 <input type="radio"/> → Go to F38 on this page	F5. In which province or territory? Newfoundland 01 <input type="radio"/> Prince Edward Island 02 <input type="radio"/> Nova Scotia 03 <input type="radio"/> New Brunswick 04 <input type="radio"/> Quebec 05 <input type="radio"/> Ontario 06 <input type="radio"/> Manitoba 07 <input type="radio"/> Saskatchewan 08 <input type="radio"/> Alberta 09 <input type="radio"/> British Columbia 10 <input type="radio"/> Yukon Territory 11 <input type="radio"/> Northwest Territories 12 <input type="radio"/>
F3. About what time of the day did it happen? During the day: { 8 a.m. – 12 noon 1 <input type="radio"/> 12 noon – 6 p.m. 2 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 3 <input type="radio"/> At night: { 6 p.m. – 12 midnight 4 <input type="radio"/> 12 midnight – 8 a.m. 5 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 6 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 7 <input type="radio"/>	F6. Did this incident take place in a city, town, village or a rural area? City 1 <input type="radio"/> Town 2 <input type="radio"/> Village 3 <input type="radio"/> Rural area 4 <input type="radio"/>
F4. Did this accident take place in Canada? Yes ⁸ <input type="radio"/> No ⁹ <input type="radio"/> → Go to F7	F7. Did this accident involve a motor vehicle such as a car, van, truck, motorcycle, snowmobile or an All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)? Yes ⁵ <input type="radio"/> No ⁶ <input type="radio"/> → Go to F10

<p>F8. At the time of the accident, were you a pedestrian, on a bicycle, or in a motor vehicle?</p> <p>Not present 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Pedestrian 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Bicycle 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Motor vehicle 4 <input type="radio"/> → What type of motor vehicle?</p> <p>Car, van or truck 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Motorcycle 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Recreational vehicle 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 8 <input type="radio"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>F15. Where did this accident take place? For example, was it at home, on a street or at school? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Inside respondent's own home/apartment 17 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Inside garage or other building on respondent's property 18 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Inside vacation home 19 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Outside respondent's home, including yard, driveway or in shared areas related to home such as apartment hallway or laundry room 20 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In parking lot of respondent's home/apartment 21 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In other parking lot 22 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>On sidewalk/street/highway in respondent's neighbourhood 23 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>On any other sidewalk/street/highway 24 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In a restaurant or bar 25 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Inside school or on school grounds 26 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In a hospital, prison or rehabilitation centre 27 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In a commercial or office building or a factory 28 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>At an indoor or outdoor sports facility 29 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In a park (include national, provincial or local park, or conservation area) 30 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>In a rural area 31 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Elsewhere 32 <input type="radio"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>F9. Were any other pedestrians, bicycles or motor vehicles involved in this accident?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/> → What were they? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Pedestrian 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Bicycle 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Car, van or truck 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Motorcycle 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Recreational vehicle 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 8 <input type="radio"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F16 Did this accident result in any injury to you?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/> → Go to F23</p>
<p>F10. Did this accident happen at your place of work?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="radio"/> → Go to F13</p>	<p>F17 What type of injury? Was it... (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Broken or fractured bone(s)? 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Burn or scald? 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Dislocation, sprain, strain or bruise? 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Cut or scrape? 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Loss of consciousness? 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Poisoning by substance or liquid? 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Internal injury? 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 9 <input type="radio"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>F11 Did you apply for Workers Compensation?</p> <p>Yes 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 6 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F18. Where were you injured? Was it your... (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Eyes? 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Head or neck (excluding eyes)? 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Arms or hands? 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Legs or feet? 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Back or spine? 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Trunk (excluding back or spine)? (Include shoulder, chest, internal organs, etc.) 6 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>F12. INTERVIEWER: Go to F15</p>	
<p>F13. Did this accident occur when you were participating in a sport or recreational activity?</p> <p>Yes 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 8 <input type="radio"/> → Go to F15</p>	
<p>F14. What sport or recreational activity were you participating in at the time?</p> <p>Baseball 01 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Basketball 02 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Boating 03 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Cycling 04 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Football 05 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ice hockey 06 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Racquetball or squash 07 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Running or jogging 08 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Skiing 09 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Soccer 10 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Swimming 11 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Tennis 12 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 13 <input type="radio"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	

<p>F19. Was there an object, product, substance or liquid which caused this injury?</p> <p>Yes ⁷ <input type="radio"/> → What was this? (Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>No ⁸ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F28. Which of the following best describes your main activity during the week of the accident? Were you ... (Accept one response only)</p> <p>On holiday? ³ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working at a job or business? ⁴ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Looking for work? ⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>A student? ⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Keeping house? ⁷ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Retired? ⁸ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other ⁹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>
<p>F20. Did you receive any medical attention at a hospital as a result of this accident?</p> <p>Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/> → Did you stay in hospital overnight?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Yes ³ <input type="radio"/> → For how many nights? } Go to F22</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">No ⁴ <input type="radio"/> →</p> <p>No ² <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F29. As a result of the accident, did you find it difficult or impossible to carry out this activity for all or most of a day?</p> <p>Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/> → For how many days? (Include any days spent in bed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> </p> <p>No ² <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ³ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>F21. Did you receive any medical attention from a doctor or a nurse?</p> <p>Yes ⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ⁷ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F30. Did you suffer any financial loss or incur extra expenses as a result of this accident?</p> <p>Yes ⁴ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ⁵ <input type="radio"/> → Go to F33</p>
<p>F22. As a result of this accident, did you have to stay in bed for all or most of a day?</p> <p>Yes ⁸ <input type="radio"/> → For how many days? </p> <p>No ⁹ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F31. Did you recover any of these costs through insurance or Workers Compensation?</p> <p>Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/> → Was this from ...</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Insurance? ³ <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Workers Compensation? ⁴ <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Both? ⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ² <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>F23. Was anybody else injured in this accident?</p> <p>Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ² <input type="radio"/> } Go to F26</p> <p>Don't know ³ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F32. For this accident, what is your best estimate of your out-of-pocket expenses, that is, expenses for which you do not expect to be reimbursed?</p> <p>\$ 00</p> <p>No expenses ⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ⁷ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>F24. Excluding yourself, how many persons were injured in this accident?</p> <p> persons</p> <p>Don't know ⁴ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F33. INTERVIEWER: Is this respondent having trouble recalling the details of this accident?</p> <p>Yes ⁸ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ⁹ <input type="radio"/> → Go to F36</p>
<p>F25. Were any of the persons injured in the accident less than 15 years of age?</p> <p>Yes ⁵ <input type="radio"/> → How many? </p> <p>No ⁶ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know ⁷ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>F34. INTERVIEWER: Are there two or more Accident Reports remaining to be completed for the current screen question? (Refer to screening questionnaire)</p> <p>Yes ¹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No ² <input type="radio"/> → Go to F36</p>
<p>F26. In your estimation, was this accident mainly:</p> <p>Caused by carelessness or unsafe activity? ⁵ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Something that could not have been predicted or avoided? ⁹ <input type="radio"/> → Go to F28</p>	<p>F35. How many other accidents with details similar to this one were there during 1987? Exclude accidents already reported.</p> <p> accidents (If none enter 00)</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: If this number is two or more, this is a series report.</p>
<p>F27. Was it: (Accept one response only)</p> <p>An employer's carelessness or unsafe working conditions? ¹ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Your own carelessness or unsafe activity? ² <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Someone else's carelessness or unsafe activity? ³ <input type="radio"/></p>	

F36. INTERVIEWER: Briefly summarize this accident or series of accidents.

F37. INTERVIEWER: Go to F38 on front page of this form.

General Social Survey – Crime Incident Report

Confidential when completed

GSS 3 – 4

G1. IDENTIFICATION	REPORT STATUS
TELEPHONE NO. - - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NO. SCREEN QUESTION NO. D	G65. INTERVIEWER: What is the status of this Incident Report? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> SINGLE INCIDENT REPORT SERIES INCIDENT REPORT DUPLICATE INCIDENT REPORT OUT OF SCOPE (Date, respondent not victim) NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – SINGLE NO INFORMATION COLLECTED – MULTIPLE None of the above </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">↓</div> </div> (Specify) </div> </div>
G2. You said that during 1987 . . . (refer to appropriate screen question for description of incident). In what month did (this/the most recent) incident happen? <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> In 1987 { <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>January⁰¹</div> <div>February⁰²</div> <div>March⁰³</div> <div>April⁰⁴</div> <div>May⁰⁵</div> <div>June⁰⁶</div> <div>July⁰⁷</div> <div>August⁰⁸</div> <div>September⁰⁹</div> <div>October¹⁰</div> <div>November¹¹</div> <div>December¹²</div> <div>Don't know¹³</div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Not in 1987¹⁴ → Go to G65 on this page </div> </div>	G66. INTERVIEWER: Is this the last Crime Incident Report to be filled out? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> Yes ⁸ → No ⁹ → </div> <div> Thank respondent, end interview and complete Section E, GSS 3-2. Go to next Crime Incident Report. </div> </div>
G3. About what time of the day did it happen? <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> During the day { <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>8:00 a.m. – 12 noon¹</div> <div>12 noon – 6 p.m.²</div> <div>Don't know³</div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> At night { <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>6 p.m. – 12 midnight⁴</div> <div>12 midnight – 8 a.m.⁵</div> <div>Don't know⁶</div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Don't know⁷ </div> </div>	G4. Did this incident take place in Canada? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> Yes ⁸ No ⁹ → </div> <div> Go to G7 </div> </div>
G5. In which province or territory? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> Newfoundland⁰¹ Prince Edward Island⁰² Nova Scotia⁰³ New Brunswick⁰⁴ Quebec⁰⁵ Ontario⁰⁶ Manitoba⁰⁷ Saskatchewan⁰⁸ Alberta⁰⁹ British Columbia¹⁰ Yukon Territory¹¹ Northwest Territories¹² </div> </div>	G6. Did this incident take place in a city, town, village or a rural area? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> City¹ Town² Village³ Rural area⁴ </div> </div>

<p>G11. What type of dwelling were you living in at the time of this incident? Was it a ...</p> <p>Single detached house? 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Semi-detached or double (side-by-side)? 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Garden house, town-house or row house? 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Duplex (one above the other)? 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Low-rise apartment (less than 5 stories)? 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>High-rise apartment (5 or more stories)? 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>G18. Did the person(s) who committed the act have a weapon, such as a gun or knife or something he/she was using as a weapon, such as a rock or bottle?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 5 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>G12. At the time of the incident, did the person(s) who committed the act actually live there?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G16</p> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 3 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G16</p>	<p>G19. An attack can be anything from being hit, slapped, grabbed or knocked down, to being shot, raped or beaten up. Were you attacked in any way during the incident?</p> <p>Yes 6 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G21</p> <p>No 7 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>G13. Did someone let him/her/them in? (Example: guests, workmen)</p> <p>Yes 4 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G16</p> <p>No 5 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>G20. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?</p> <p>Yes 8 <input type="radio"/> } Go to G25</p> <p>No 9 <input type="radio"/> }</p>
<p>G14. Did the person who committed the act actually get in or just try to get in?</p> <p>Actually got in 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Tried to get in 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 8 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>G21. How were you attacked? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Raped, molested or attempt to rape or molest ... 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Shot, knifed or hit with object held in hand 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Hit, kicked, slapped, knocked down 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>G15. Was there any evidence such as a broken lock or window that the person(s) (forced/tried to force) his/her way in?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/> → What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Broken lock or forced door 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Broken or forced window 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Other 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Specify)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 3 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>G22. Did you receive any medical attention at a hospital as a result of this incident?</p> <p>Yes 6 <input type="radio"/> → Did you stay in hospital overnight?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Yes 8 <input type="radio"/> → For how many nights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">[] } Go to G24</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No 9 <input type="radio"/> →</p> <p>No 7 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>G16. INTERVIEWER: Was the respondent present at any time during the incident?</p> <p>Yes 7 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G18</p> <p>No 8 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G34</p> <p>Don't know 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>G23. Did you receive any medical attention from a doctor or a nurse?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Don't know 3 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>G17. Were you present at any time during the incident?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G34</p>	<p>G24. As a result of this incident, did you have to stay in bed for all or most of a day?</p> <p>Yes 4 <input type="radio"/> → For how many days? []</p> <p>No 5 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>G25. Was only one person involved in committing the act?</p> <p>Yes 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No 7 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G30</p> <p>Don't know 8 <input type="radio"/> → Go to G34</p>	

<p>G26. Did you know this person?</p> <p>Yes ¹○</p> <p>No ²○</p> <p>Don't know ³○ } Go to G34</p>	<p>G34. Was anyone (else) harmed or threatened during this incident?</p> <p>Yes ⁷○ → How many persons? </p> <p>No ⁸○</p> <p>Don't know ⁹○ } Go to G36</p>
<p>G27. How well did you know him/her?</p> <p>Well known ⁴○</p> <p>Casual acquaintance ⁵○</p> <p>Known by sight only ⁶○ } Go to G34</p>	<p>G35. Were any of these persons who were harmed or threatened under 15 years of age?</p> <p>Yes ¹○ → How many? </p> <p>No ²○</p>
<p>G28. What was the person's relationship to you?</p> <p>Spouse ¹○</p> <p>Ex-spouse ²○</p> <p>Other relative ³○</p> <p>Friend ⁴○</p> <p>Neighbour ⁵○</p> <p>Other ⁶○</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>G36. Was anything that belonged to you or your household stolen during this incident? Do not include property stolen from a business.</p> <p>Yes ³○</p> <p>No ⁴○</p> <p>Don't know ⁵○ } Go to G41</p>
<p>G29. INTERVIEWER: Go to G34</p>	<p>G37. What was taken? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Cash ⁰¹○</p> <p>Respondents personal property { Purse, wallet, credit cards, cheques, personal papers ⁰²○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Clothing, jewellery ⁰³○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Other personal property ⁰⁴○</p> <p>Personal property of someone else ⁰⁵○</p> <p>Motor vehicle { Car ⁰⁶○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Truck or van ⁰⁷○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Motorcycle or moped ⁰⁸○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Other motor vehicle ⁰⁹○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Part of a motor vehicle ¹⁰○</p> <p>Household property { Food, drink, liquor ¹¹○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Electronic equipment, including T.V., stereo, video recorder, records ¹²○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Household articles, including tools, appliances, furniture, carpets ¹³○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Boat ¹⁴○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Bicycle ¹⁵○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Other household property ¹⁶○</p>
<p>G30. How many persons were involved?</p> <p></p> <p>Don't know ⁷○</p>	<p>G38. What is your best estimate of the value of all property or cash stolen in this incident?</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>No value ⁶○</p> <p>Don't know ⁷○</p>
<p>G31. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers?</p> <p>All known ¹○</p> <p>Some known ²○</p> <p>All strangers ³○</p> <p>Don't know ⁴○ } Go to G34</p>	<p>G39. Was any of the stolen money and/or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?</p> <p>Yes ¹○ → Was it all recovered?</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Yes ⁴○</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">No ⁵○</p> <p>No ²○</p> <p>Don't know ³○</p>
<p>G32. How well did you know them? (Mark all that apply) (If more than one marked choose first "Go to")</p> <p>Well known ⁵○ → Go to G33</p> <p>Casual acquaintance ⁶○</p> <p>Known by sight only ⁷○ } Go to G34</p>	<p>G33. What was their relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Spouse ¹○</p> <p>Ex-spouse ²○</p> <p>Other relative ³○</p> <p>Friend ⁴○</p> <p>Neighbour ⁵○</p> <p>Other ⁶○</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>

<p>G40. INTERVIEWER: GO TO G43</p> <hr/> <p>G41. Did this person attempt to take anything that belonged to you or your household? Do not include attempted thefts from a business.</p> <p>Yes ⁶○ No ⁷○ } Go to G43 Don't know ⁸○ }</p> <hr/> <p>G42. What property did they attempt to take? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Cash ¹○ Respondent's personal property ²○ Personal property of someone else ³○ Motor vehicle or part of a motor vehicle ⁴○ Household property ⁵○</p> <hr/> <p>G43. Was anything that belonged to you or a member of this household damaged BUT NOT TAKEN in this incident?</p> <p>Yes ⁶○ No ⁷○ } Go to G48 Don't know ⁸○ }</p> <hr/> <p>G44. What was damaged? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Respondent's personal property ¹○ Personal property of someone else ²○ Motor vehicle or part of a motor vehicle ³○ Dwelling or other building on property ⁴○ Household property ⁵○</p> <hr/> <p>G45. What is your best estimate of the value of all damage done in this incident?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>No value ⁶○ Don't know ⁷○</p> <hr/> <p>G46. Have any of the damaged items been repaired or replaced?</p> <p>Yes ¹○ → Go to G48 No ²○ Don't know ³○</p> <hr/> <p>G47. Will they be repaired or replaced?</p> <p>Yes ⁴○ No ⁵○ Don't know ⁶○</p> <hr/> <p>G48. Did you obtain or attempt to obtain compensation for this incident in any of the following ways?</p> <p>a) Through an insurance company? Yes ¹○ → Did you obtain any compensation? Yes ³○ No ⁴○ Not yet resolved ⁵○</p> <p>No ²○</p> <p>b) Through a civil or criminal court? Yes ⁵○ → Did you obtain any compensation? Yes ⁷○ No ⁸○ Not yet resolved ⁹○</p> <p>No ⁶○</p>	<p>G49. For this incident, what is your best estimate of your out-of-pocket expenses, that is, expenses for which you do not expect to be reimbursed?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>No expenses ¹○ Don't know ²○</p> <hr/> <p>G50. Which of the following best describes your main activity during the week of the incident? Were you ... (Accept one response only)</p> <p>On holiday? ³○ Working at a job or business? ⁴○ Looking for work? ⁵○ A student? ⁶○ Keeping house? ⁷○ Retired? ⁸○ Other ⁹○</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓ (Specify) _____</p> <hr/> <p>G51. As a result of this incident, did you find it difficult or impossible to carry out your main activity for all or most of a day?</p> <p>Yes ¹○ → For how many days? _____ No ²○ Don't know ³○</p> <hr/> <p>G52. Did the police find out about this incident in any way?</p> <p>Yes ⁴○ No ⁵○ → Go to G56 Don't know ⁶○ → Go to G57</p> <hr/> <p>G53. How did they learn about it? Was it from you or some other way?</p> <p>Respondent . . . ⁷○ Some other way ⁸○ → Go to G57</p> <hr/> <p>G54. People have different reasons for reporting incidents to the police. Did any of the following have anything to do with why you reported this incident?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Stop the incident or prevent a recurrence</td> <td>⁰¹○</td> <td>⁰²○</td> <td>⁰³○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) File a report to claim insurance or compensation</td> <td>⁰⁴○</td> <td>⁰⁵○</td> <td>⁰⁶○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Receive protection</td> <td>⁰⁷○</td> <td>⁰⁸○</td> <td>⁰⁹○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Catch and punish the offender</td> <td>¹⁰○</td> <td>¹¹○</td> <td>¹²○</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	a) Stop the incident or prevent a recurrence	⁰¹ ○	⁰² ○	⁰³ ○	b) File a report to claim insurance or compensation	⁰⁴ ○	⁰⁵ ○	⁰⁶ ○	c) Receive protection	⁰⁷ ○	⁰⁸ ○	⁰⁹ ○	d) Catch and punish the offender	¹⁰ ○	¹¹ ○	¹² ○
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<p>G55. INTERVIEWER: Go to G57</p>																					

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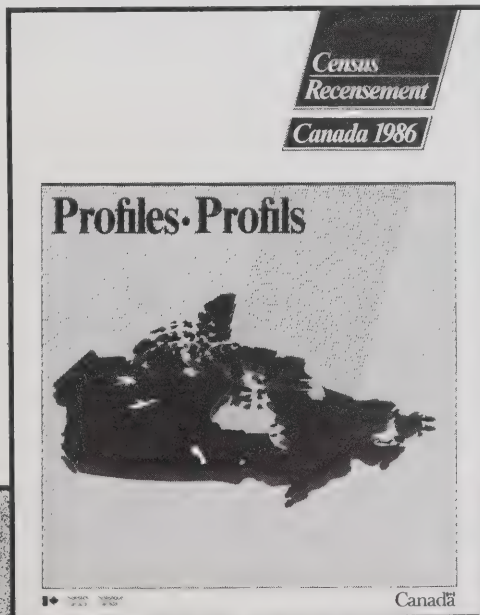
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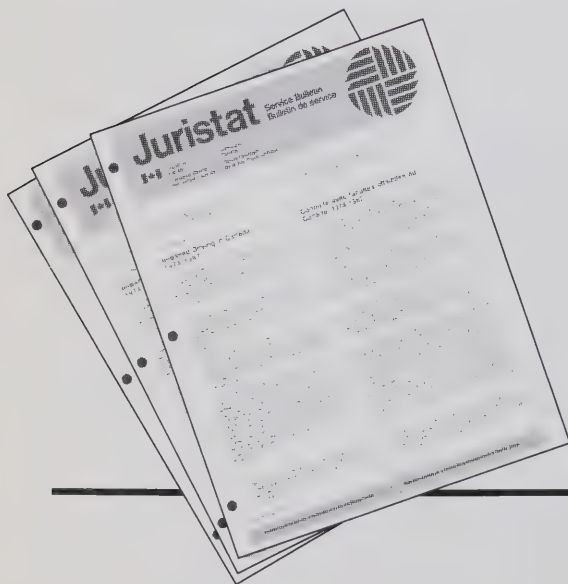
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